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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.07.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 1, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 69 52

December 1, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 52 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 45 27

7818 日七十月十

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917.

大拜禮 號一月二十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSO-GERMAN PEACE DISCUSSION.

Arrangement for Meeting of Plenipotentiaries.

London, November 30.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on November 29, says that Russian Delegates telegraph that the Russo-German Plenipotentiaries will meet at mid-day on Sunday, at the crossing of the Dvinsk-Vilna Railway, west of the village of Kukhalishky, between the opposing military lines. They will travel by special train to the German Headquarters on the Eastern Front at Brest Litovsk.

An Allied Protest.

London, November 30.
The Times correspondent at Petrograd, writing on November 27, says that the Military Representatives of Great Britain, Rumania, Italy, Japan, France and Serbia, according to the Moscow Press, sent a Note to General Dakhovsk on November 23 protesting most vigorously against a violation of the Treaty binding the Allies not to conclude an armistice separately, and declaring that such a violation by Russia will have very serious consequences.

A Truce Unlikely.

London, November 30.
The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Petrograd, writing on November 28, says:—The Peace Conference gave M. Lenin a hostile reception, refusing to vote congratulations on the armistice. It was subsequently announced that a Coalition Government would be formed of advanced Socialists in which the anti-Leninist section of the Bolsheviks would be represented.

The Bolsheviks are being defeated in the elections for the Constituent Assembly. Even in Petrograd only three armies supported the Bolshevik peace tactics. Others will probably disobey the Leninist instruction to cease firing, hence there is little hope of a realisation of a truce.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER.

Further Biting Press Comment.

London, November 30.
The Daily Graphic says that Lord Lansdowne's letter is that of a despairing man. Happily, few Britons want to end the war by begging Germany for peace.

The Daily Telegraph, while agreeing with Lord Lansdowne's main principle of co-ordination and elucidation of the Allied war aims, disagrees with several of the arguments, especially the suggestion to discuss the freedom of the seas. It says there can be no compromise regarding our sea rights which protect liberty from militarism and constitute the chief anchor of civilisation.

The Morning Post says that Lord Lansdowne speaks neither for the Unionist Party nor the House of Lords. The mischief of his pedantic folly is that it gives the German fetters with fine phrases and spreads a camouflage of words over a proposal of surrender.

The Daily Chronicle says:—Lord Lansdowne writes as if German opinion were ripe for an equitable peace. He views the problems of Central and Eastern Europe as Victorian statesmen in 1864 viewed the problem of Schleswig Holstein. He appears to have learned nothing from the consequences of our abstention in 1864. It will be impossible successfully to establish a League of Nations if Germany controls a solid block of 200,000,000 white people occupying contiguous territory right across Europe and Asia with a disrupted Russia beyond. We prefer President Wilson's judgment in his reply to the Pope, that there is no chance of peace at present.

The Daily News says Lord Lansdowne does an immeasurable service to humanity in impressing the nations with the duty of the will to peace. His policy means no sacrifice of the permanent or primary aims of the war.

The Daily Mail Lobbyist says:—One of the considerations weighing with Lord Lansdowne was the threatened repudiation of the Russian National Debt, whereby British financiers and investors would lose seriously.

The Times Lobbyist says:—Lord Lansdowne's letter has completely surprised his ex-colleagues, by whom it has been read with the most profound regret. It is understood that Mr. Asquith had no previous knowledge of the letter. The Unionist rank and file are unanimously hostile to his ill-timed and unwise action.

The Times, in an editorial comment, says:—Lord Lansdowne will be the most popular man in Central Europe next week. He submitted this letter on Wednesday, but we refused to publish it because we believe it reflected no responsible phase of British opinion. We are confident that it will be read in all Allied countries with universal regret and reprobation. His action will not be misunderstood in this country, where he has long since ceased to exercise any influence in public affairs. No more unpropitious times could have been chosen to express weak, illogical arguments for playing into the hands of the enemy.

The Daily Mail says:—Lord Lansdowne fails to recognise that Germany will be victorious unless she is decisively beaten, and that the alternative to ruin in slavery, Lord Lansdowne does not speak for England, Great Britain or the Empire. Our freedom-loving people will accept poverty as the price of freedom.

Lord Buckmaster and Mr. Arthur Henderson suggest in the Daily News that steps should be taken to give expression to the mass of opinion which will range itself behind Lord Lansdowne.

THE TEA CONTROL SCHEME.

London, November 29.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Olynnes stated that the arrangements for the Government purchase of tea in India and Ceylon had not yet been completed, but the scheme contemplated the purchase of approximately forty per cent. of the Indian and twenty-seven per cent. of the Ceylon crop. The contracts will extend from November 1, 1917, to May 31, 1918, and the price will be based on the average price of the teas of each garden during 1911, 1912 and 1913, subject to certain modifications to meet war conditions. Private importations for the United Kingdom would not be allowed, but private purchases for the Colonies and abroad would be permitted.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN THE WEST.

German Artillery Active.

London, November 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off the enemy last evening near Gavrelle. Enemy artillery is active south-west and west of Cambrai and east of Ypres.

RUSSIAN DUCHESS'S ESCAPE.

London, November 30.
The Morning Post announces that the Grand Duchess Tatiana has escaped by dressing as a man and cutting her hair short. She travelled on the railway from Omsk to Moscow and Archangel, from where she sailed for Bergen and Newcastle. She is now in England and goes shortly to New York to lecture on the conditions in Russia.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA'S PEACE MOVE.

Denounced by Representatives in London.

Petrograd, November 29.
Reuter learns that an important meeting was held at the Russian Embassy in London, at which the leading Russian diplomats, military and civil officials at present stationed in England unanimously passed a resolution strongly condemning the Maximalists, whom they denounced as a criminal faction of usurpers and the assemblage pledged itself to resist as far as possible the treacherous forces seeking to destroy Russia.

A General Interned.

London, November 29.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states:—General Cheremisoff, the ex-Commander of the south-western and northern fronts, has been interned in the fortress of St. Peter and Paul. A private soldier has been appointed Military Commander of the Moscow district.

In the Constituent Assembly elections, 110 of 194 districts in Petrograd gave the Maximalists 230,000 votes, the Cadets 150,000, the Social Revolutionaries 80,000.

Germany's Attitude.

London, November 29.
A German wireless message gives an extract of the Chancellor's speech relating to the Russian proposal for negotiations and concerning the truce and general peace. He says: "I do not hesitate to declare it possible to recognise in the Russian proposals as far as at present known negotiable principles of which opening negotiations may be based. I am ready to enter thereupon as soon as the Russian Government sends fully empowered representatives. I hope and wish these efforts will soon assume definite shape and bring peace."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S "THUNDERBOLT."

London, November 29.
Lord Lansdowne's letter is everywhere discussed. All the evening papers reproduce it. The "Westminster Gazette" generally endorses it but points out that the spirit of the letter wholly conflicts with the doctrine of the Prussian militarists, whose appetites have been whetted by the prospects of the result from the collapse of Russia. Hence the paper is not over sanguine as to the effects of mere threats on Germany, at least at present.

The "Star" regards the letter as a thunderbolt in the camp of the "Never enders" who broybeat everyone who thinks about peace.

The "Evening Standard" says that Lord Lansdowne expresses the views of all thoughtful men.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that unless we defeat Germany in the field the war must end in a German victory.

The "Evening News" states that the letter will be read with great satisfaction in Germany. Its weak point is that it disregards the fact that Germany's word cannot be trusted.

The "Globe" says that Lord Lansdowne's programme which means the trust of the Hohenzollerns, scarcely enhances his reputation for statesmanship and patriotism.

Reuter's Lobbyist authoritatively learns that the rumour that Lord Lansdowne's letter was written with the Government's knowledge is entirely without foundation.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, November 29.
A French communique states: There is reciprocal artillery fire on the whole front, being especially intense on some sectors.

Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation says: Our aeroplanes on Wednesday dropped 130 bombs on Courtrai, Roulers, Menin and Thourout rail-stations and other targets in the Ypres battle area. Seventeen heavy bombs were dropped at night time on Roulers station.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports considerable reciprocal artillery fire this morning in the neighbourhood of Bourlon Wood. A successful local operation slightly advanced our line westward of the wood. We repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Avion and Hellebeke. The enemy's artillery was more active in this sector and also eastward and north-eastward of Ypres.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says: We are improving the strength of our new gains, giving the enemy no rest. There is evidence that enemy troops have been hurried from Russia and even from Italy to try and restore the situation around Cambrai. The weather continues favourable and troops and transport are able to move fairly easily.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT MINED.

Amsterdam, November 29.
A message has been received stating that a German torpedo boat belonging to the Zebrugge flotilla struck a mine just outside Dutch territorial waters and sank. Only two of the crew were saved.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A MISCHIEF-MAKER.

London, November 28.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher stated that Laj Patrai was in the United States and as far as it was known he was at large. As far as Mr. Fisher was aware the United States had not been communicated with regarding his interment.

LABOUR QUESTIONS.

London, November 29.
The War Cabinet has appointed a committee including Mr. Barnes, Sir Auckland Geddes, and Sir George Asquith to deal with questions of wages and the co-ordinate settlement of Labour questions, affecting Government departments.

1,100 MILES OF RAILWAY. REV. R. J. CAMPBELL.

Resumption of Chinese Survey. To be Installed as London Vicar in a Few Weeks.

The preliminary survey of 1,100 miles of railway traversing half a dozen provinces by the Siema-Carey Railway and Canal Company will be resumed at once, it is learned from officials in the Ministry of Communications says the Peking Daily News. Sufficient funds have been secured for the continuation of the work. Prior to his departure for America two days ago on a business trip, Mr. W. F. Carey concluded a new loan with the Ministry of Communications. The proceeds from the loan are more than enough to complete the survey of all these lines.

Immediately after the Great War in Europe, the construction of these inter-provincial railways will commence. The whole survey work, it is expected, will be completed within six months, after which the Siema-Carey Railway and Canal Company, to which has been granted the right to construct the railways, will have to wait for the termination of the international configuration.

One line called the Chuchow-Chinchow Railway as planned is to start from Hunan, pass through Kwangsi and terminate in Kwangtung, the most populous provinces in China. The other line will commence at Ohowchia-kou in Honan and reach Hsiangyang in Hupeh. Both lines combined total approximately 1,100 miles. A great portion of the survey work on these two railways has been done and in six months the preliminary survey should all be completed.

Mr. Carey and his family left for home immediately after the conclusion of the Grand Canal Loan. The purpose of his trip to America is to prepare for the transaction of other business in China and to interest financiers in New York in the development of industry and commerce here in this country. He is expected to be back in six months. By that time all the 1,100 miles of railway will have been surveyed, and he will then get everything ready to commence the construction of the lines the minute the War stops. During the absence of Mr. Carey, the activities of the Corporation he represents will be directed by Mr. F. C. Hitchcock, the General Manager with the staff of the organisation in Peking.

Both the railway loan and the Grand Canal Loan are financed by the American International Corporation. In this connection, one Chinese official, whose influence with the present Administration is considerable, comments thus:— "This great Corporation is steadfastly maintaining its position and is unhesitatingly providing funds required to carry out its obligations in China. At this time of international strife when the financial burden of the whole world rests heavily upon the shoulders of American financiers the American International Corporation's interest in this country has not abated. "A careful perusal of the documents in connection with these two most important transac-

tions shows the fair and open way in which the Chinese Government and the American International Corporation have conducted their business. For many years it seemed hopeless to bring to China the attention and capital of American business men, but the advent of the American International Corporation and the Siema-Carey Company in China has practically changed the whole situation. It is to be hoped that the good work which the Government, represented by the responsible and progressive officials, has done to make possible the entry of American capital into China will continue and that the direct results will be manifold.

"For a considerable time it was doubtful what the extent of the International Corporation's activities in China would be. Many rumours have reached me from time to time that American enterprises in Asia would not amount to much. But during all these months this American organisation has worked quietly and steadfastly with unquestionable results, which place the stamp of permanency upon the entry of American business in China. Great credit is due to the American Minister, Dr. Reinsch, for his untiring efforts in promoting and supporting American undertakings.

"There is and long has been a close bond of sympathy between the American and Chinese people. The work of the American International Corporation and the Siema-Carey Company with bringing this relation still closer and will also help to unite the two nations in a business way."

These two most important transac-

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 29.
The silver market is steady.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, contains the following:—

Cotton Piece goods and fancy Cotton goods.—Despite the absence of new business the tone of our market has improved and clearances are more satisfactory. Cotton is quoted at 23½ and Manchester prices have again advanced.

Raw Cottons.—Quotations are unchanged at \$46/30 for Indian and \$47/50 per picul for China Staple.

Cotton Yarn.—Bombay is very strong and has affected the market to the extent of about \$5. A fair amount of business has been put through here. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$135/170. No. 12s at \$150/172. No. 16s at \$180/190. No. 20s at \$185/215. Arrivals 9,500 bales. Sales 6,000 bales. Shipment 200 bales. Unsold stock 10,500 bales. Bargains 19,000 bales.

Woolens.—Nothing to report.

Metals.—A very dull and featureless market is to be reported. Tin plates and steel plates are difficult to obtain, but there is no keen enquiry. Steel bars have been sold in small lots.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—

About 250,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4.85 per sack; American Cut off, \$3.40 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.60 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$2.95 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.05 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3.05 per sack; Australian Flour, \$3.25 per sack.

Sugar.—Market steady.

Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co. report as follows under date of November 17:—

Stock:—4,000 bales. Market:—Silk—Small but steady buying for the French market has continued during the period under review. The demand for America has been limited. For 18/18 deniers there has been revived enquiry, 18/22 and other coarse sizes also have been in favour. Dollar prices have fallen slowly as exchange rose and show a decline of about \$20 per picul. Dealers appear somewhat eager sellers, rumours of probable local troubles having apparently induced Banks to be more cautious and inclined to call in loans to some extent.

Waste:—Prices have advanced considerably owing to large purchases for America which had the effect of sending up prices here and subsequently causing dealers to put up prices entirely beyond this idea of foreign buyers.

Burglars Busy.

Mr. Snowman, of Chester Road, reports to the Police that some person has entered his office and stolen a silver table centre with five stands, valued at \$35. Messrs. Clarke and Co., who have offices in the same premises, also report that they have had stolen from them eight pairs of gold-mounted eye glasses and 24 rolled gold mounted eye glasses, valued at about \$200.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"Hesther Day" Fair—7 to 11.30 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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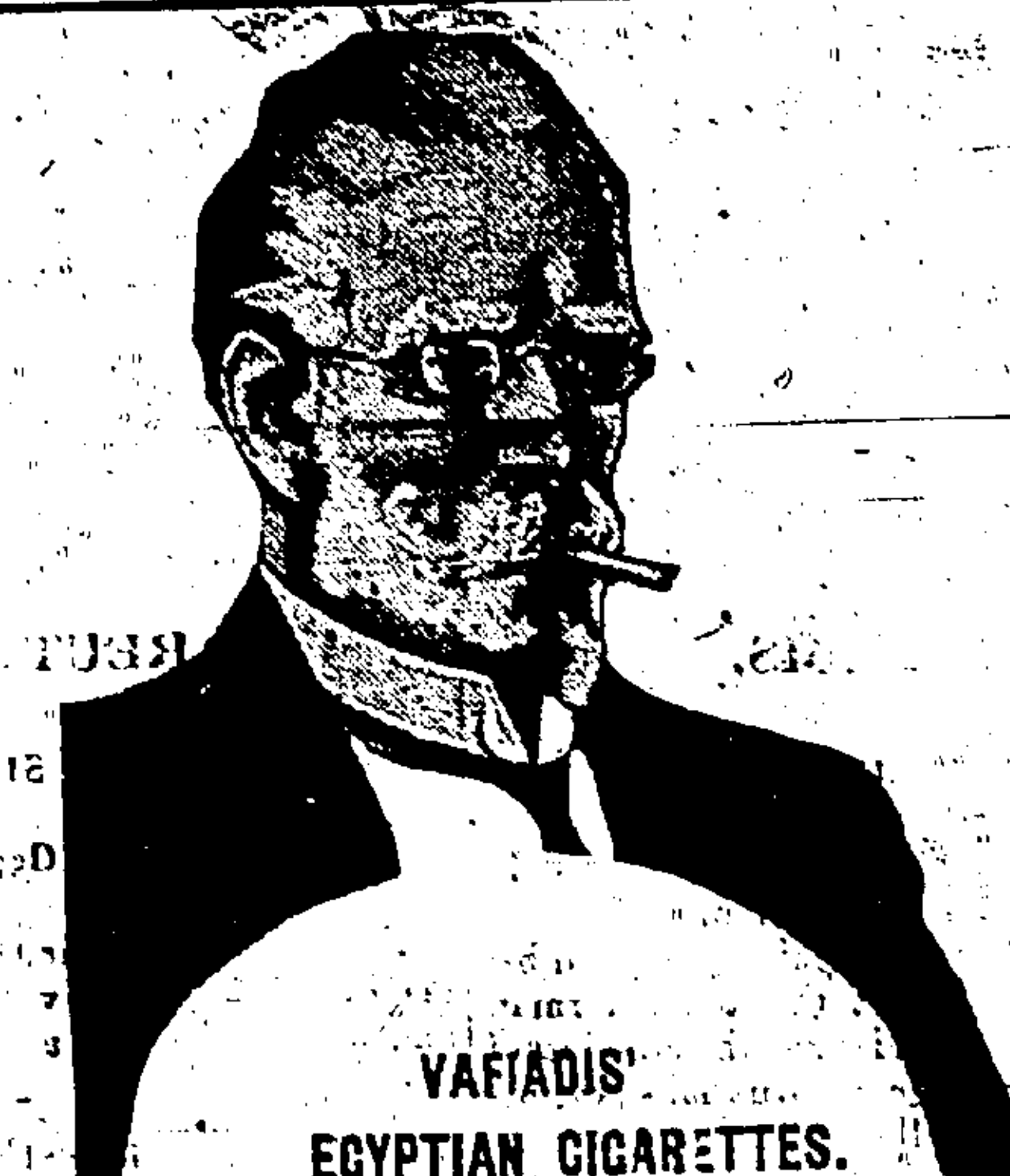
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" " " " " " " "	2.75
" " " " " " " "	2.40
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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Sol Joel Buys Famous Yacht.
Mr. Sol Joel, the South African magnate and racehorse breeder and owner, is announced as the purchaser, by private arrangement, of the famous racing yacht "Margherita," which was withdrawn at \$10,000 when offered to auction at the Harb. The price paid is said to be about \$12,000. Built in 1913, the Margherita was the fastest yacht in European waters before the war, defeating the Kaiser's Meteor and Herr Krupp's Germania.

Gifts to Obtain Leave.
In writing to Company Sergeant-Major Kitley, at the Guards Depot, Caterham, asking for leave for his son, Charles Chesham, enclosed a \$1 note and added: "Will you kindly accept a small gift?" At the Westminster Police Court Chesham, who is a valet at the Queen Mary Club for Officers, was fined \$5. If gifts were allowed, the magistrate said, those unable to offer them might have their leave, when due, delayed.

The King's Narrow Escape.
King George had a very narrow escape from a serious collision while proceeding through Hounslow in his motor-car the other day, says a London contemporary to hand. A soldier, under instruction in motor-driving, was driving a big motor lorry belonging to the A.S.O. near Hounslow, and in turning into the main road, took both his hands off the driving wheel to sound hisooter, and lost control of the lorry just as the Royal car, with the King inside, came by. But for the address of the King's chauffeur there would have been a head-on collision, and as it was, some of the paint and varnish was taken off the Royal car.

Ban on Women Printers.
An appeal arising out of the Typographical Society's refusal to allow women to take the place of men led to strong comments at the Somerset Tribunal. The man appealed for was a typewriter operator, employed by Messrs. Pitman, and it was stated that if he went 10 other members of the trade union would be thrown out of work. A solicitor said that the Typographical Society would probably put ten times that number out rather than relax their rule. The principle was applied to all society firms. The appeal was dismissed, and application for leave to appeal to the central tribunal was refused.

Funeral Homes in Winter.
At the Guildhall section of the London Appeal Tribunal recently an undertaker, who said that he had 30 funerals a week, and employed 18 men, asked that his homekeeper might be left. Not one of the other men, understood him, and he had 29 dead stallions. The Chairman said there is nothing in the law of nature making it necessary to be drawn to the grave by stallions. The appeal is dismissed, but your men will not be called till October 1. Applicant:—Can't you let me get over Christmas. Funerals are slow in winter. The Tribunal declined to grant this request.

1,500,000 More Houses Wanted.
At St. Martin's in the Fields recently Mr. Douglas Eyre, of Oxford House, Bethnal Green, said that four million of our fellow-creatures in this country were living in overcrowded conditions. In London 3,000 people were living in eight to a room; 7,000, seven to a room; and 25,000 six to a room. Of London's population 20 per cent. at least lived under lamentable conditions. The country needed 500,000 new houses to replace those that were insanitary. 300,000 to overcome the deficiency in building of the last seven years, and 100,000 to provide for the increase in population. This was equivalent to the erection of 1,500,000 tenements, or 3,500,000 new rooms. In Bethnal Green 40,000 out of the population of 120,000 were living under insanitary and overcrowded conditions. The houses possessed five condemned streets of which Brady Street—the most notorious—had a population of 475 per acre. These conditions were known 27 years ago, but the attitude of the Government Departments was shown by their requiring Bethnal Green to find the money itself.

GENERAL NEWS.

Australia's Army.
The total number of men enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force is 806,227, the numbers recruited in the various States being:—New South Wales, 111,970; Victoria, 88,648; Queensland, 42,955; South Australia, 28,039; Western Australia, 26,342; and Tasmania, 10,273.

Germany's Lost Legions.
Since the beginning of the war over 30,000 inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine have succeeded in deserting from the German army or from German jurisdiction and escaping into France, where they have enlisted in the French armies, writes Mr. Henry Wood, of the United Press.

Lieut. Malcolm.
Lieut. and Mrs. Malcolm have returned to London, so the Evening Standard of October, is informed. Mrs. Malcolm, who was much affected by the recent trial, has greatly benefited from her holiday. Together, the lieutenant and his wife made several visits and transacted business arising out of recent affairs, which aroused so much public interest. Lieut. Malcolm, after considering whether to ask permission to take service in Mesopotamia and India, has been reappointed to his former position on the Staff in France, and will resume his duties there. He is in excellent health.

Free Homes and Income.
By a codicil to his will executed three weeks before his death on September 7, Alderman Lazarus Hart, ex-Mayor of Ramsgate, bequeathed an acre of ground and £10,000 for the purpose of building ten havens of rest for persons of any age or sex. Five residents are to be Jews nominated by the Jewish Board of Guardians in London and five of other faiths chosen by the town council of Ramsgate. Not more than £3,000 is to be expended in building havens; £1,000 is to be invested to maintain the property in repair, and the income from the remainder will be divided equally between the occupants of the houses. Mr. Hart directed that two employees who had been in his service for many years should be entitled to become residents of the houses. The bequest is vested in the Mayor and Aldermen of Ramsgate.

War Losses and Politics.
Sir James Woodhouse, Chairman of the War Losses Commission, severely rebuked an officer appearing for the War Office in a claim relating to property in Ireland. "The Commission are tired of these unnecessary observations in Major Ball's reports," he said. "I had to comment yesterday on his reference to the political opinions of a claimant, which had nothing whatever to do with the claim, and which could only have been introduced for prejudice." Major Ball: "I did not introduce that for prejudice, Sir James: Then why refer to it at all? If a man comes from a certain part of Ireland you take delight in commenting upon the fact that he is a Home Ruler. Major Ball: I do not, Sir James: You will confine your reports, if you please, to stating facts which are relevant to the claim."

£500,000 for the Blind.
A campaign to raise £50,000 to help in training the blind was inaugurated recently at the Mansion House. Mr. Hayes Fisher, President of the Local Government Board, said he was going to ask Parliament to co-ordinate all institutions dealing with the care and education of the blind, and to ask for a capital grant of £500,000 and an annual amount of £250,000. The orator of the problem was the provision of more workshops. It was almost criminal that a blind man should be left to play a fiddle at a street-corner in order to earn "tuppence." Without waiting for Government sanction, he would say that it was the intention of the Local Government Board not only to help blindness, but to stamp it out. Ten per cent. of the blind ought never to have been so afflicted. He hoped the Government would allow him to set up within the L.G.B. a small department, to act with an advisory committee in the control of all the agencies in this country working for the benefit of the blind. It was announced that £1,000 had been subscribed prior to the meeting.

NOTICES.



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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

No Drink for Women.
Members of the Women's Freedom League visited Hartlepool recently with a view to testing the legality of the position in respect of the restriction upon women drinking in public houses. They were told by the Chief Constable that the restriction was only in force by agreement. The women visited several public houses in the borough, but were refused alcoholic drink.

Scamonger Sent to Prison.
At the Guildhall, before Mr. Alderman Domoney, Marcus Franks, porter, living at Smith-street, Mile-end, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, for spreading false reports. Some young girls, arriving at their workshop in the City, were accosted by the scamonger, who said, "An air raid warning has been given." One of the girls told the manager of the shop, and Franks, who said he had been joking, was given into custody.

Death of Professor C. Wells.
The death took place at Portslade, near Brighton, recently, of Professor Charles Wells, who had been Oriental translator to the Foreign Office since 1892. Formerly lecturer on Turkish at Oxford he was Professor of Turkish in King's College, London, from 1899 to 1916. In 1910-11 he was Professor of English at the Imperial Naval College, Constantinople. His publications included books on Turkish grammar and literature. He was 72 years of age.

"Ton For Ton" Policy.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Navy League it was unanimously resolved that a definite declaration in the clearest terms should be made without delay that the condition precedent to the consideration of any peace proposals on the part of the enemy must be an unqualified undertaking to return to the British Empire and its Allies, as compensation for merchant shipping destroyed by enemy submarines and mines in violation of the Law of Nations.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chin Mean Din, 32, Winglok St. from Montreal.

Chut Hee, c/o Hong Thong Seng, from Batavia.

Engguan Guankee, from Penang.

Jackson, from London Sub. Lowpeacock, from Saigon.

Marques Emilio, from Shanghai.

Oysin, 430, Connaught Road West from Penang.

Tranchung, from Saigon.

Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 29, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Shinyick, from Kobe.

Sengmoh, Winglok Street, from Amoy.

Yungsheong, from Tokio.

Luncheong, from Kobe.

Gan House, c/o Nanyang Tobacco Company, 13, Racecourse, from Swatow.

Chanshinchow, 17, Third Floor, Old Billy Street, from Shanghai.

John Stewart, Passenger Dutch Steamer Orange, from Shanghai.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 30, 1917.

ton for ton of equivalent values from the mercantile marine of the enemy."

Meat Order and Butcher's Profits.
At the Comberwell Tribunal a Peckham Bye butcher, aged 33, who had been passed for garrison duty abroad, applied for an extension of his exemption. He said that two months ago, when he was last before the tribunal, his weekly takings were £140, his gross profits £8 to £10, and his net profits £5. Since then his turnover had increased to £180, his gross profits £25, and his net profits to £15. After the prices of meat had been fixed by the Food Controller he had taken more money weekly in the shop than he had done before. On a recent Saturday he had served 350 customers. Three months' further exemption was granted.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.—At the Peak, HALF HOUSE. Suitable for two bachelors. Partly furnished. Terms very moderate. Apply Box 1339 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—ON MONTHLY TENANCY—Godown, House, &c. situated on M. L. I. Shaukiwan, known as Black-head's Soap Works. Apply to Lowe Bingham & Matthews.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K.3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**, Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES.

G.  R.
SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cubicles, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair-Linings, all Ceilings, and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its Containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of December.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City of the lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street, on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yau-mat Service reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

C. M. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1917.

MARTIN'S APOL-STEE PILLS

MARTIN'S APOL-STEE PILLS

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY

the 3rd December, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The following Valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong and registered as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1217 together with the messuage thereon known as No. 4 Ripon Terrace.

The above property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therein by a Crown Lease, dated the 20th December 1892.

The annual Crown Rent is \$42.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lo and Lo, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned:—

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th day of November, 1917.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Oak hatstand with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables, tea-pots, flowers

stands and stools, writing tables, vases, ornaments, pictures, lace

curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner waggons, ice chest, dinner

and dessert services, electro-plate ware, cutlery, glass ware, etc., etc.

Also

2 Cinematograph Machines. On view from Wednesday, the 5th inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

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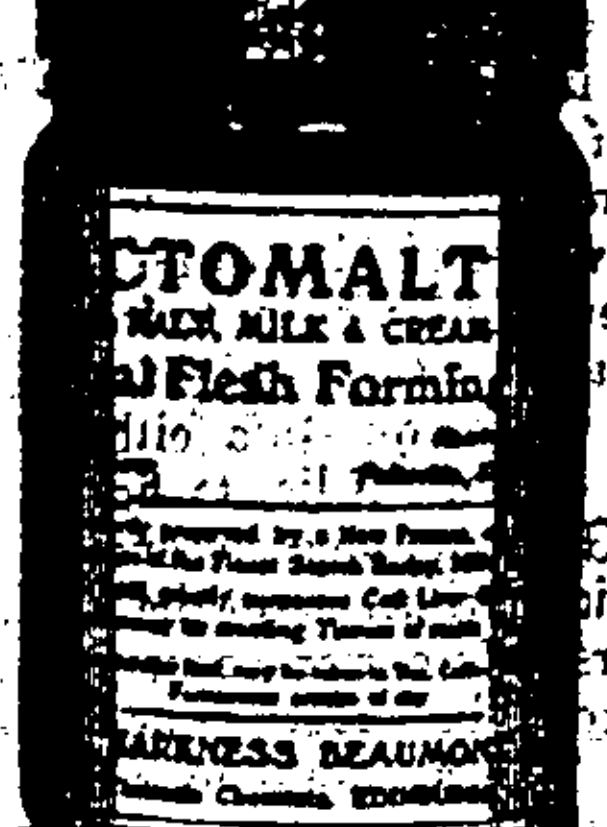
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NOTICES.

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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

NOTICES.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1917.

THE ALLIES' WAR AIMS.

Quite recently Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech at Paris, which caused considerable commotion at the time by reason of the outspoken nature of some of the remarks made, urged more complete co-ordination in the prosecution of the war. Lord Lansdowne now comes forward with a plea for co-ordination of the war aims of the Allies. At first glance it would almost appear that there was a similarity in the ideas expressed, but obviously while the Prime Minister's statement explains itself, Lord Lansdowne's simply means that it should be made clear what are the precise aims for which the Allies continue to wage war. It may be taken for granted that among the Allies there is no dubiety on this point; and if there exists any doubt in the minds of the enemy, in Germany or elsewhere, it certainly is their own fault, for by the Press, Members of Parliament and others in all the Allied countries the aims of the Allies have been mentioned time and again since the beginning of the war. Each country knows precisely why she entered the war, and it is equally well known that there was general agreement and sympathy with the individual views expressed, such as France's desire to fight on—once war had been forced upon her—for the restoration of the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, fished from her in 1871, and with Great Britain's aim to free Belgium from the yoke of Germany and to make secure the right of small nations to exist unhampered. There was no question either as to the unflinching determination of the Entente Allies to fight on until it had been made impossible for German autocracy ever again to prove a menace towards the democratic institutions of the world, for it should never be forgotten that years before war occurred "an" in fact until the time war was declared, the great democracies of Great Britain, France and America—endeavoured to urge upon Germany the advisability of at least introducing some sort of restriction in the ever-accumulating burden caused by the piling-up of armaments, by which the retrenchment effected would enable schemes of a more salutary character being entered into. Germany received each request either with indifference or with arrogant disdain. She had her own views regarding armaments and, in fact, as the world now knows, was busily planning to wage war on a colossal scale.

It may therefore be stated that, objectively, the war aims of the Allies were clear to all who would take the trouble to inquire about them. Evidently, however, Lord Lansdowne thinks the time has come when it might be advantageous in the interests of all for the Allies to formally declare what those aims now are. Perhaps he believes—and it is quite probable that such is the case—that modifications may now have to be made to meet changed conditions, and that such modifications may be readily acquiesced in by the Allies and, at the same time, be more acceptable to the enemy; may, indeed be of such a nature that peace may be brought nearer in consequence. If so, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and a re-statement of the Allies' war aims cannot, in these circumstances, be made too soon. Lord Lansdowne surely overstates the case when he says or infers that the Allies desire the annihilation of Germany as a Great Power. The course and especially the result of the war will determine that point, but it may safely be said that no belligerent on the Allied side ever purposely set out with such an intention. Whether Germany will be ruined economically or whether her deeds will lead to her being completely ostracised depends entirely on herself, and the Germans know that quite as well as we do.

If it is the case that the prolongation of the war, as Lord Lansdowne says, will ruin the civilised world, then, we should imagine that Germany would be as anxious as any of the belligerents to arrive at some sort of agreement as soon as possible. His lordship's view, however, will not, we are inclined to think, receive general endorsement; but if a re-statement, in the light of fuller knowledge of how matters stand at present, will assist those in Germany desirous of peace—and, according to Lord Lansdowne, there exists in Germany a "Peace Party"—then such a statement cannot be submitted too soon. The war is being waged by the Allies for specific purposes, and until those purposes are accomplished it must and will be prolonged, no matter what may be the consequences. We think his lordship is not likely to receive much sympathy even from the German pacifists as his observations savour too much of the certainty of Germany's utter defeat. Such defeat must ultimately come about, if the war is prolonged, but it is very doubtful if the present time—with the collapse of Russia and the reverses of Italy fresh in mind—is the most opportune to refer to it in the manner in which Lord Lansdowne has done. Something more, we are of opinion, than a statement of our war aims will be needed to bring about anything in the shape of a cessation of hostilities or even of a better understanding with such a people as the Germans.

From a Canton German.

Our war comments and the recent news from the Western Front are apparently rather seriously perturbing some of the German subjects or sympathisers in Canton, one of whom has again favoured us with a little budget of reading matter which apparently gives him joy to bring to our notice. Among other things, he sends us a number of advertisements issued by Hongkong British firms, across which he has typed what he probably thinks to be sarcastically humorous comment, but which sadly fails to hit the mark. The one thing which he is evidently most anxious that we should read is a long screed of some four columns of rubbish which he has gone to the pains of underlining in red pencil throughout. This is said to be a translation from a Harbin paper dealing with an alleged report by nine officers of the U. S. General Staff on the position on the Western Front, in which these military experts are said to be "deeply concerned over the real situation there." Incidentally, the British and French Governments are accused of wilfully distorting the news from this theatre.

Facts and Fancies.

The whole thing is such an utter tissue of lies that we might well be forgiven for consigning the article to the waste-paper basket right away. There is, however, one point so repeatedly insisted upon that it is worth drawing attention to. These American officers are said to have found the German lines so strong "that without speedy and ample help of America on the largest scale, there is no possibility for the Allies to break through anywhere." Later on we are told that "well-informed high military officers" confessedly that with the forces available to-day the German lines cannot be pierced." All this sounds very pretty from the German point of view, but unhappily the recent happenings in the West make the picture a little unreal. During the past week we have had the story of how the British troops have smashed their way through the "impenetrable" Hindenburg Line and gathered in some thousands of bewildered and awe-stricken prisoners. And this has been done without waiting for America's reinforcements and will, we venture to think, be repeated again before long. If it pleases the Germans to delude themselves into the belief that they are invincible, the Allies do not mind. The awakening will come with time, and we are far better able to wait than the enemy is. No, Mr. Canton German, your effort to convince us that Germany is unbeatable falls a trifle flat. We advise you to give your brain a rest on that subject.

The Pirates Again.

We are not at all surprised to hear that piratical bands are once again terrorising peaceful inhabitants in the vicinity of Canton and Macao. The letter from our Canton correspondent which appeared yesterday shows that they have been amusing themselves by burning down houses, pillaging, kidnapping scores of people and demanding double the field and house taxes imposed by the local authorities. These are some of the fruits which are being gathered through the example set by those who have taken upon themselves the assumption of authority in Canton. What with Mr. Sun's recognition of bandits and robbers by giving them the status of soldiers, and the open flouting of authority by him and all the other self-appointed officials in Kwangtung, it is no wonder that the pirates should come to the conclusion that they can do pretty much as they choose. They are merely following the example set them; and nobody need be surprised at it. All the same, it is a bitter commentary on the fitness of Canton's present rulers that they are unable to preserve order in their own district or to prevent such abominable happenings as these. It is high time the Peking authorities took the Southern situation in hand. At the worst they cannot fail more miserably than the Canton amateur administrators, and with the exercise of a little sternness, they ought speedily to be able to bring some semblance of order out of chaos.

DAY BY DAY.

THE RIGHT FAITH OF MAN IS NOT INTENDED TO GIVE HIM REST, BUT TO ENABLE HIM TO DO HIS WORK.—Russia.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the Battle of Antwerp (1805).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

To-morrow's Services.

The Bishop of Victoria is to preach at St. Peter's Church to-morrow morning, and at the cathedral in the evening.

Trade Marks.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains an Amendment of the licence for the payment of fees for patents and trade marks, especially relating to enemy subjects.

Defence Corps Commission.

The Hon. the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Ewart Benjamin George Souler to the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Hongkong Defence Corps, with effect from the 14th November, 1917.

Indian Civil Service.

It is notified that an examination, open to all qualified natural-born British subjects, for admission to the Indian Civil Service, will be held in London in August, 1918; and that copies of the regulations, syllabus of examination, and forms of application to be filled up by the candidates may be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's office.

Thought It Was Rice.

An old Chinese man was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of pig iron. Defendant stated that he was a coolie and had been given the stuff to carry by a man who told him it was rice. It was a pity, he said tearfully, that he should be sent to prison for the sake of the ten cents which he would have earned carrying the stuff. Defendant, it appears, jumped over board this morning when he was being brought across. His Worship sent him to prison for 14 days.

PEKING PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Drastic Police Action.

A writ signed by the Chief of the Metropolitan Police and the Commander-in-Chief of the Provisional Force was served upon the management of the Peking Gazette forbidding the publication of the paper last evening, says the Peking Daily News of November 22. Attempts to seize yesterday's issue were made in the morning, because of its publication of anti-Japanese articles.

When several policemen reached the Gazette's office in the morning, they found the boys with the last batch of their papers leaving for delivery, which were of course seized. This was responsible for the fact that some of its subscribers did not receive their papers. The management of the Gazette demanded of the policemen the reason for holding up the paper. As the policemen could not give any reason, they returned to their office, leaving one of them behind to watch the front gate and another the back door.

About six o'clock a police officer returned to the Gazette's office with a writ prohibiting the publication of the paper and giving no reason for the order. The management of the paper explained that as the work for the day had already commenced, he could not very well order a stoppage. It is feared that the police may interfere with the delivery of the paper this morning.

The Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, protested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the publication in the Gazette of anti-Japanese articles on Monday. Upon the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is believed that the Metropolitan Police took action against the Gazette.

A DISEASE OF AIRPLANE-MAKERS.

Fatal "Dope-Poisoning."

Almost every industry has one or more diseases from which those who engage in it must be carefully guarded. In early days operatives suffered and died from these "vocational diseases" by thousands; nowadays their study constitutes an important branch of medical education. It appears from an editorial in *American Medicine* (New York) that the manufacture of airplanes perhaps our newest industry, is not exempt. What the writer calls "dope-poisoning," more strictly and professionally known as "toxic jaundice," is induced, we are told, by poisonous substances contained in the varnish with which the lines of the wings are made water-proof and air-proof. This business is so new that the study of safeguarding it has not made so much progress as in longer-established industries, but there is surely no reason why we should needlessly sacrifice skilled workers whose services are of value to their country. Says the paper named above:—

"In order to apply the vast flying squadron which is contemplated, the aeroplane industry of the United States is now placed under forced draft. As is natural in the expansion of an industry under the stress of emergency, over-emphasis is placed upon the rapidity of construction and little thought is given to the hazards involved. Large numbers of men are to be employed under new and trying conditions, exposing them to occupational diseases, the nature of which has not been fully recognised in this country. The hygienic dangers of the aeroplane industry have been investigated by the New York State Industrial Commission through its Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Bureau of Inspection. It is probably fortunate that the experience in England and Germany has pointed out the liability to illness and death in factories devoted to the manufacture of these flying machines of chance and defence.

The wings of an aeroplane consist of Irish linen, stretched over mahogany or spruce framework; the interstices of the cloth are made impervious to water and air through repeated applications of a varnish which contains as its chief base either acetate or nitrate of cellulose mixed with a rapidly evaporating solvent. The mixture frequently termed "dope-varnish" contains dangerous substances such as tetraethyl-ethane, acetone, wood alcohol or benzine. The tetraethyl-ethane is most frequently responsible for the illness among aeroplane workers which presents itself with symptoms of nausea, vomiting, abdominal pains, jaundice, delirium, and leads to possible fatality.

In the operation of the "dope process" the greatest risk to health is incurred when the varnish, in order to gain time, is dried in rooms that are defective in two important features for the workers. In the first place, they are overheated and, secondly, they lack adequate ventilation. Our medical authority urges, it is a duty of physicians to take warning of the possibility of industrial disease in the manufacture of planes under war pressure, and says that both employers and employees must be brought to realise the necessity of safeguarding the industry against a "morbidity and mortality in manufacture proportionately greater than that existing among the aviators soaring in clouds with the finished product." We read then:—

"The New York State Industrial Commission makes a series of recommendations which command consideration. They cover advice for a downward system of ventilation, and the drying of wings, ailerons, and rudders in rooms apart from the 'dope' rooms. The workers should have a fifteen minute rest-period in the morning and afternoon in the open air. All 'dope' workers should be provided with hot running water, soap, individual towels, and overalls, as well as well-ventilated lockers. Eating in the 'dope' room is to be forbidden, and at least an hour is to be allowed for lunch period.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending December 8, 1892.)

The Dollar.

December 1.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/11.

A "Foreign Invasion."

December 2.—Is there nobody commercially interested in the welfare of Hongkong courageous enough to take up the cudgels against the dangerous petroleum tankers now approaching completion near Cosmopolitan Dock at Sham-shui-po under the auspices of a local German firm? The Government will regret its folly in sanctioning this unnecessary danger. If any responsible citizen will give us a lead, the *Telegraph* will be glad to throw its active influence in the scale to crush this latest foreign invasion.

An Incident and Its Moral.

December 3.—A Chinese constable on duty on the Praya last week went to sleep and fell into the harbour, and, alas was drowned like a rat. His valuable body was picked up under the Peig wharf yesterday and interred to day with police honours. Moral:—Constables should not sleep on duty, and if they do, they should lean against a pub door or a lamp-post, and take care to stick to it, like a leech, that has got hold of something good, don't yer know.

Chinese Military Review.

December 5.—Kowloon City has been during the last three days thrown into a state of excitement quite unusual in that peaceful watering-place. There has been an immense review of all the military forces in the district under the local mandarin, assisted by several visiting Excellencies. All the manoeuvres known in the Chinese Army have been practised, and nobody killed.

"Only an Officer."

December 6.—After carefully perusing "Happy Rastepyer's" letter on "Mr. O'Brien—gentleman and statesman" we regret we cannot see our way to publishing it in the *Telegraph*. We find very little fault with our correspondent's sentiments, but his language is far too intemperate to justify anonymous publication in the columns of a daily newspaper. Besides Mr. O'Brien is only an official, and he cannot help that.

An Old Joke.

December 7.—Hongkong Hotel clerk (to suspicious-looking guest)—Have you a trunk, sir? Globe-trotter—What the devil do you mean? Do you take me for an elephant?

A Riddle.

December 8.—By the Oris Goto:—Why is the Hongkong *Telegraph* like a beautiful woman?—Because when once looked at it remains for ever in the memory of man—and they all try to procure a facsimile of the one they saw. Ahem!

Missing Soldier's Dog-Out.

Thomas Coxon, a private in the Durham Light Infantry, who has been absent from his regiment since August 9, has been discovered in a dog-out in Sheepwash Woods, Northumberland, says the *Times* of Oct. 5. The dog-out contained a room 6ft. square. There was a straw bed and a large quantity of food-stuff.

Active and frequent medical supervision is imperative in order to secure early diagnosis of the poisoning and to prevent the serious after effects. All workers complaining of dizziness or sleepiness are to be removed from their employment for at least forty-eight hours.

"If a flock of unfeathered eagles is essential for the success of the American forces it must be forthcoming in the quickest possible time. Haste, however, must not involve the sacrifice of workers and not conduce to the incidental loss of health and output which must result from dope poisoning. The medical problems of war are no less important among those providing the instrumentalities than among those making use of them."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir A. Conan Doyle is master of the case which he makes against our intolerable divorce laws, but possibly, if he does not already know the case, he may care (says the *Daily Chronicle*) to be reminded of *Du Terraux v. Du Terraux*, a tangle of legal curiosities tried before Mr. Justice Oresswell. A child of 16 eloped with and married her music master, a man 20 years her senior. Returning in tears, she was sent by her parents to the Continent for a term of years. The man married a second time, while the girl was still abroad. What was, then, her legal position?

Was the second marriage of her husband legal or not? If legal, did that marriage automatically render her a free woman? The situation would be clear enough to a lawyer to-day, but it would afford possibilities to the novelist or play-writer. When the questions had to be put, it was to Oresswell that the puzzled young woman went. The case turned upon the point "Had she disentitled herself to relief by separating herself without reasonable excuse" within the meaning of the Act? The judge said No, because in the first instance she had been entrapped by the music master. But if she had not been entrapped?

In fixing a limit to the height to which aeroplanes may rise, regard must be paid not only to the human factor, but to the mechanical factor for the decreased density of the air at high altitudes affects both man and machine. The internal combustion engine of an aeroplane depends for its energy very largely on the air in which it moves, as the gas mixture which moves the cylinder is a mixture of petrol vapour and air. And the energy of that mixture is conditioned by the atmospheric pressure, which is at a maximum on the earth's surface; 20,000 ft. above sea level the pressure would be only about 50 per cent. of that at sea level. In addition, the extreme rarity of the air at altitudes above 20,000 feet means a reduction in its buoyancy, and it is doubtful whether any aeroplanes could be supported in the thin atmosphere which exists in the vicinity of the summit of Mount Everest.

Sir Archibald Hunter, who leaves Aldershot for the War Office, comes on his mother's side from a famous family of soldiers, the Grahams of Glenlyon, one of whom was praised by Lord Wolsey as "the bravest of the brave." Sir Archibald himself is the hero of many gallant exploits. In the last Nile campaign under Kitchener he was "the point of the Sirdar's spear." During the siege of Ladysmith he crept over a hill one dark night with a little raiding party, surprised the Boers, and crippled a troublesome Long Tom.

Liverpool, where Mr. Asquith spoke last month, was the scene of Gladstone's last great public speech. On September 24, 1896, in Hengler's Circus, he addressed 6,000 people on the Armenian question—then being within three months of his 87th birthday. It was a finely appropriate finale to his public career to speak in the city of his birth. The last address he gave—not at a public meeting—was at the opening of the Jubilee Bridge across the Dee in the following June.

The present King of Sweden is said to be the only monarch ever known to wear eye-glasses on State occasions. In point of fact, both eye-glasses and spectacles are very rare among R. Majesties of to-day. This certainly is true of our own Royal Family, no living member of which (unless we include the Duke of Cumberland) employs any aid to vision. There was a time when Queen Victoria would not allow anyone wearing spectacles to appear before her at Court.

ADVENT.

op Lander's Letter.

Bishop of Victoria has
been following. A great
to the of the Church
Ends his Letter:—

My Friends,
Thou to which we belong
hath summoned the faithful
to solemnation, prayer and
watching at the Advent season.
Year the call must be
loud en to awaken all but
the spilly dead. We are
witnesses The end of an age,
"A day Judgment" and "A
ming ce Lord;" rarely, if
er, since fall of Jerusalem,
the st of God called so
tently be people of God to
"such a pray." He must
call in to us.

is the anniversary of the
Natal Mon which so deeply
affed the people of Hongkong
at a time and there certainly
has been manifest increased
earnestness of self-sacrifice ever
since then have given up
every g serve their country.
Each must judge for himself
the influence upon his
life of prayer. There is
certainly for much more
Godliness and spiritual
activity and professing Chris-
tians.

The has very rightly
called this subject to
observe on January 6th, as a
special Thanksgiving and
Prayer day, may have the
clear-sighted and strength
necessary to victory of our
cause. Truly, he says, will
only be gain we steadfastly
remember the responsibility rest-
ing upon us as a spirit of re-
verent obedience to the blessing
of Almighty God on our endeav-
ours. I fear Nation we are
not efficient in practice of
Prayer to what King calls
us. This spirit of reverent de-
pendence upon must begin
with the Church God. And
we Church men owe it to
the Nation the ourselves
get right with. Let this
Advent then be marked by a
seriousness and earnestness
which will show we are true. The
Church must be herself
before God beca she has,
owing to her world and sin,
exerted out little in the
European Nations hope if
the Church in East and
Germany had been with
the Spirit of Christ, world
would have been a from
these awful judgment.

ask you as Churchmen
to heed the Advent call to
spend more time in prayer
and public prayer. And suggest
that the first Friday Advent,
December 7th, be observed as
a day of humility and
prayer to the God who still
able to forgive and use those
who confess and forsake their
sins, for the good of our tion
and of all mankind.

I am,

Yours faithfully in R.

G. H. VICTORIA.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows

standard time at which official

night ends and begins during

month of December, 1917.

Date. Ends. Begins.

Nov. 1st, 8.35 a.m. 5.49 p.m.

" 2nd, 8.35 " 5.49 "

" 3rd, 8.35 " 5.49 "

" 4th, 8.36 " 5.49 "

" 5th, 8.36 " 5.50 "

" 6th, 8.37 " 5.50 "

" 7th, 8.38 " 5.50 "

" 8th, 8.40 " 5.50 "

" 9th, 8.40 " 5.50 "

" 10th, 8.41 " 5.51 "

" 11th, 8.41 " 5.51 "

" 12th, 8.41 " 5.51 "

" 13th, 8.42 " 5.52 "

" 14th, 8.42 " 5.52 "

" 15th, 8.43 " 5.53 "

" 16th, 8.43 " 5.53 "

" 17th, 8.43 " 5.53 "

" 18th, 8.44 " 5.54 "

" 19th, 8.44 " 5.54 "

" 20th, 8.45 " 5.55 "

" 21st, 8.45 " 5.55 "

" 22nd, 8.46 " 5.56 "

" 23rd, 8.46 " 5.56 "

" 24th, 8.47 " 5.57 "

" 25th, 8.48 " 5.58 "

" 26th, 8.48 " 5.58 "

" 27th, 8.48 " 5.58 "

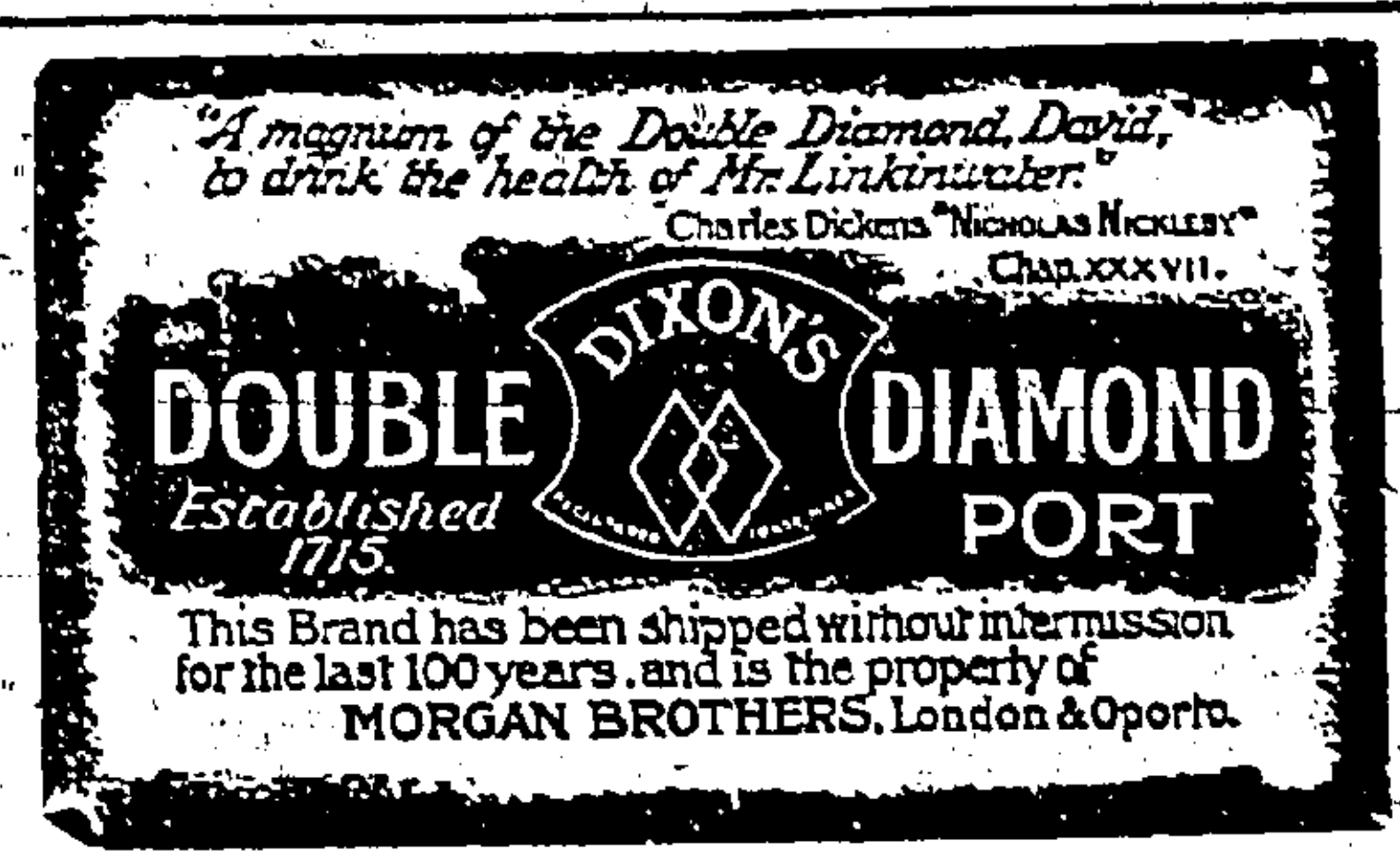
" 28th, 8.49 " 5.59 "

" 29th, 8.49 " 5.59 "

" 30th, 8.50 " 6.00 "

" 31st, 8.50 " 6.00 "

A HISTORICAL PORT



CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

CLOTH SUITS THE LATEST MODELS FROM
LEADING WEST END HOUSES.

LONG WINTER COATS IN SERGE & VELOUR.

EVENING GOWNS IN EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

AFTERNOON DRESSES IN WASHING SILK.

BLOUSES GEORGETTE & CREPE DE CHINE.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

IT IS HEREBY notified that

Mr. J. ORAM SHEPPARD

has been appointed Acting Agent

of this Company at Hongkong

effective from December 1st 1917.

It is also notified that the

Headquarters of the General

Agent for China and the Philip

pines will be transferred to

Maula, P.I., as from December,

1st 1917.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent,

Hongkong, 29th November, 1917.

LOST.

LOST.—A long-haired black

tom CAT, with white

muzzle, underpart of neck, chest

and paws. If found or seen,

kindly inform W. Armstrong

& Stewart Terrace, No. 94 Peak.

L. OST.—Between Peak Tram,

Hongkong Club, and St.

Andrew's Fair, on November

30th, GOLD WOVEN BRACE-

LET. Reward on applying to Box

1345, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

WE have this day appointed

MR. HENRY ARMAND

HENRICKSON CASTRO Mana-

ger of our business at Hongkong

and have authorised him to sign

our Firm Name per procurator

Dated this 1st day of Decem-

ber, 1917. CARVALHO & CO.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made

to the Directors of this

Company to issue to ADELINA

ONE GUINÉE REZ of Hong-

kong a duplicate certificate of

ownership in this company or

other Certificate or Certificates

in lieu thereof upon the state-

ment that the original certificate

for one share No. 7217 dated 20th

October 1896 has been lost or

destroyed. AND NOTICE IS

HEREBY GIVEN that if within

30 days from the date hereof no

claim of representation in respect

of such original certificate is

made to the Directors they will

proceed to deal with such ap-

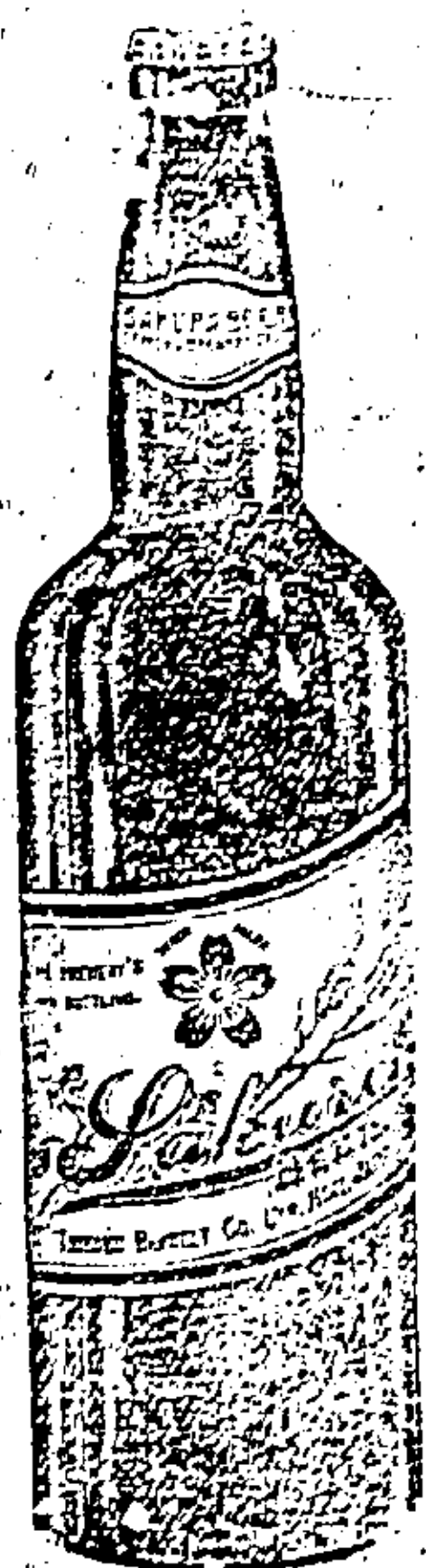
plication for certificate.

M. MANUEL,

Secretary.

Dated 1st day of December, 1917.

SAKURA BEER

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.TEL. 468.
ALBAXANDRA BUILDING.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS

AND

CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

—) 0: (—

TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.

NOTICE.

ENVELOPES

for posting

HEATHER DAY SOUVENIR at St.

Andrew's Fair may be obtained at the

"South China Morning Post" Office.

Price: 10 cts. each.

If you DESIRE to be SMART

Order your DRESSES

at

MAISON LILY

Best Fashions

Moderate Prices

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

See how much more
uniform and how much
finer the stitching on
ARROW COLLARS
is - than you usually
find - That's another
"why" we carry them

STOCKED BY
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
AND
TAK CHEONG.

A PERFECT PUTTEE AT LAST

BOYD' ELASTIC

Patent

PUTTEES

Boyd's Patent Elastic Puttees entirely overcome the
leg tiredness and foot-heaviness produced by puttees
which are non-elastic. Ordinary puttees must be put
on tightly, otherwise they do not look neat nor keep
in position, and thus the normal action of the leg
is restricted. It is at once obvious that an Elastic Puttee
will allow the normal action of the veins and muscles and
provide a comfortable support and, moreover it will keep
neat and tidy because it has a natural grip.

MACKINTOSH

A. CO. LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 9.

Wm. POWELL Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

"THETA"

UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable, it is made
by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the
United Kingdom. Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

THE
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS

BROADWOOD
PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE

16, DES VŒUX ROAD,

TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS.

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry-Gymnasium-Venue Bath.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:-

HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI-MOJI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong. TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton.
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DES VOUE ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong-

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama...	\$Tokio Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 [THURS., 13th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 [TUES., 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 [SATUR., 15th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 [FRI., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
KOBE and Yokohama...	\$Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	T. 8,000 [SATURDAY, 1st Dec.
KOBE...	\$Kirin Maru Capt. Sasagi	T. 8,000 [TUESDAY, 18th Dec.
KOBE...	\$Tolomi Maru Capt. Araki	T. 8,000 [SUNDAY, 2nd Dec.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
\$ Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. H. MUKI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong-Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
PERSEA MARU	10,000	10th Dec.
KURE MARU	10,000	15th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	20th Dec.
TAITO MARU	10,000	25th Dec.
NIPPON MARU	10,000	30th Dec.
SHIRAKI MARU	10,000	5th Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "SHIRAKI MARU" call at Shanghai.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALIFORNIA, PANAMA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: ANYO MARU 10,000, KIU MARU 10,000, SEIYO MARU 10,000.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAICO, Agent. KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service Between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang 20th Dec. S.S. Tjikondari 25th Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

HONGKONG, YORK BUILDINGS. JAVACHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JANUARY 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

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Telephone Nos. 215, 216, 217, 218, 219.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	2nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	4th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	6th Dec. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong November 30, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tiltaroem	Moji	in port	2nd Dec.	Shanghai
Tiluwong		5th Dec.	7th Dec.	
Tibodas		3rd Dec.	7th Dec.	Kobe
Tilmafoek		20th Dec.	25th Dec.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 1 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haiphong... J. W. Evans... FRI., 7th Dec., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoikow	Loksang	Sun., 2nd Dec. at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 5th Dec. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri., 7th Dec. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuesang	Fri., 7th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 14th Dec. at noon.

ALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta, calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoikow when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Duta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Winkaiwei and Oboloo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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SHIPPING

Re-naming German.

Among new given by the United States to the seized German ships are: Vaterland to Loh; Kronprinzessin Cecilie to Mount Vernon; Kaiser Wilhelm II. to Argemnon; Her to Forwhan; Rheinquehana. The George Washington, President Grant, and Paul Lincoln will not be re-named.

Shipbuilding in States.

An important announcement made (says the Journal of Commerce) that Mr. Robt. McGregor, a naval Liverpool has been appointed president and general manager of a Federal Shipbuilding Company, a subsidiary company of the United States Steel Corporation. This concern is designed to construct, and operate a shipyard, yard practicing self-contained and capable of building five vessels, each of 10,000 tons, the deadweight, per annum. The plant is situated on the Green Meadow, New York, within half an hour of New York, and consists of 60 acres with ample waterfront. Ten are now being constructed, wet basin 100 feet long 10 feet wide and large, equipped with the most modern saving tools and devices. The plant will be run close connection with the American bridge Company, a subsidiary company of United States Steel Corp., who will fabricate about 90 per cent. of the steel and for the material alongside ways ready for erect. Turbine engines of the General Electric Co. double reduction type, also internal combustion engines, will be constructed as appropriate engines as specified. Mr. McGregor was born in 1873, and educated at Christ Church, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. David Crawford & Co., Liverpool, attending science and art classes, the Technical School, during apprenticeship. He was awarded the first Derby Scholarship 1894, which enabled him to attend the Liverpool University specializing in engineering under Professor Hele Shaw, physicist under Sir Oliver L. On leaving the University he joined the Leyland Line as junior engineer in 1896, appointed in 1899 of the a.s. Bohemian, during his last year with the firm was transferred to a.s. Friesland. He holds the transport medal for services during the Boer War. Mr. McGregor resigned from the Leyland in December 1905, and was appointed superintendent engineer of the Eastern and Metropolitan Steamship Lines, New York and Boston U.S.A., in January 1906. During 1906 and 1907 superintended the construction of the steamships Harve and Yale, the first tourist steamers built in the United States. These vessels were the fastest and most elaborate express passenger steamers ever built in the United States their maintained speed being twenty-two knots. During 1909 in addition to the Eastern and Metropolitan Companies, he was appointed superintendent engineer of the Mallory, Porto Rico, Ward and Clyde Lines, the companies forming part of the Morse combination. In January, 1911, Mr. McGregor commenced private practice in New York as naval architect, consulting engineer and ship surveyor, which, in addition to a large general practice in new construction, included the position of superintendent engineer for the United States Steel Corporation's ocean fleet, Messrs. Chas. G. Dunn and Co.'s well known "Hall" steamers of Liverpool, the Southland Steamship Co., the Seaboard and Gulf Steamship Co., and other smaller companies. On the entrance of the United States into the war, he was appointed a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey in connection with the United States Shipping Board, to repair and place into operation the German steamers interned in the United States. Mr. McGregor's friends in this country, and Liverpool especially, are delighted at his latest success, and he has been the recipient of congratulations and well wishes from a large circle of well-known lights connected with the shipping trade in general. His old business will be carried on by his assistant, Mr. Alfred Dunn, who has had the benefit of practical service under Mr. McGregor both in his office and also whilst superintending the construction of various steamers.

"HEATHER DAY."**Huge Crowd Expected To-night.**

There were high jinks at the Scottish Fair on the Murray Parade ground last night, when the real "Heather Day" spirit was entered into by the huge crowd which thronged the gaily illuminated enclosure. There was great business done, all the numerous attractions being most lavishly patronised. Seldom, indeed, has Hongkong witnessed such a scene of all-round jollity and good-natured fun. And we anticipate that it will all be repeated on an even wider scale to-night, when the Fair re-opens at 7 o'clock. A huge Saturday night crowd is anticipated, and all who go may look forward to a royal time. Incidentally, so great was the rush for the various goods sold yesterday that more could be done with, and these should be sent to Miss Anton's stall. Though the Fair proper does not begin until evening, there are several attractions this afternoon, including the golf competitions at 3 o'clock and the auction of the 300 exhibits an hour later. Last evening the raffle results were made known, these being as follows:—

Yacht "Norman Court," winning number 163.
Doll "Fish Kate," winning number 300.

Scottish Women's Baffle winning numbers:—
2564, 2820, 1735, 1631, 1607, 2701, 176, 1461, 1717, 2532, 505, 1439, 1709, 1763, 2524, 2280, 2958, 1802, 1910, 2380, 2524, 1822, 2198.

Winners will receive their prizes at Miss Anton's stall to-night.

Mr. Robertson informs us that Ticket No. 202 won the "Highland Laddie" doll.

In connection with the celebrations, a special "Heather Day" dinner was served in the Grill Room at the Hongkong Hotel last night, every table being occupied. The Hotel Orchestra rendered appropriate selections, while Pipers McEwen and McGregor played in the baggies. Mr. Sutherland, the convenor of the "Heather Day" Committee, made a brief speech, and the company joined in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." During the evening, Mr. Sutherland and Mrs. Davidson, in costume, made a collection for the Funds and succeeded in getting together the nice little sum of \$250.

ITALIAN CONVENT.**The Annual Bazaar.**

The annual bazaar on behalf of the orphans and invalids of the Italian Convent was opened at the Convent, Caine Road, this morning. In addition to the institution here, the Convent has branches doing most useful work at Wanchai and West Point, a hospital and a home for small children being carried on. At the present time the authorities of the Convent are finding it hard to run things on the scale they would like, owing to the difficulty of getting supplies out from Europe. Thus a special appeal is being made this year for extensive help, and during to-day, to-morrow and Monday it is hoped the bazaar will be largely patronised. The whole of the articles for disposal have been made by the Sisters and children, and there is a really splendid array. In addition to a sale of work, there is the main stall where every purchaser of a ticket is entitled to an article, some useful, some fancy. A Lucky Well is also a feature. The rooms in which the bazaar is being held have been nicely decorated with flags and the boys' band of St. Joseph's, Wanchai, disconcerted music.

The sale was officially opened at ten o'clock this morning by Mrs. Galluzzi, those also attending being Bishop Pizzoni, Father Demaria, Pro-Vicar Apostolic, Mr. Gonella and many others.

Railway Company Scores.
Compelled to pay his fare because he had left "season" at home, a G.E.R. passenger caught in the City of London Court, to recover the amount, but the Registrar held that the railway company was entitled to charge under the conditions of the season ticket.

PIG IRON CASE.**A Chief Officer's Denials.**

The case was heard again at Police Court this morning in which Mr. J. Barros, sworn measurer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., charged two Chinese with the larceny of 440 lbs. of pig iron, valued at \$45, the property of the Pacific Mail Co., at Kowloon on Thursday.

It will be remembered that defendants stated that they had bought the stuff from the Chief Officer of the vessel. The Chief Officer denied that he had sold any iron or anything else to these men. Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, defending, witness said he knew it was customary for hawkers to board ships to buy old iron. They would buy almost anything. He did not see the defendants take away the iron. He did not know a man who called himself James Dollar. There was no-one in his department of that name.

Inspector Gordon here said that when the two defendants were brought to the station they said that two other men had bought it.

Mr. Lo produced a piece of paper which bore the signature of James Dollar, being a pass for pig iron. In reply to a question, witness said he knew no-one of that name. They had a boat on board who could write English, but he (witness) could not recognise his writing.

Mr. Barros stated that he was on board when he heard a Chinese stevedore shouting to him. He said that some one was stealing pig iron from the wharf, where about fifty tons were lying, being ship's ballast. Witness went on to the wharf and saw the second defendant removing a piece of iron from the pile.

There was a Dutch ship on the other side of the wharf. Witness stopped him and asked him for a pass. He said he had no pass, but another man had. Later the stevedore brought the first defendant to him, and also another man who was not in custody. The stevedore said that there were some others but they had all run away. The three men were being taken to the end of the pier when they all ran away. Chase was given and he caught the first defendant, and the stevedore arrested the second defendant. The men were handed over to the Police.

GERMAN STRAITS.**Seizure Of House Fittings In Belgium.**

From a Belgian official source Reuter's Agency learns that the Germans have issued a new decree, dated Brussels, Sept. 30, and signed von Hohler, requisitioning all brass instruments and domestic fittings down to the smallest detail.

By its provisions householders are obliged to deliver every article of copper, brass, or bronze inside and outside their dwellings or any other buildings. If these things are not delivered the owners will be seized forcibly, and for this purpose house-to-house visits will be made. The edict mentions 28 kinds of objects that will be seized, these include:—

Fenders, fireplace frames, rests for fireirons.

Doors of stoves, fireplaces and ovens.

Pots and other cloak-room fittings.

Umbrella-stands, curtain-hooks, handles for curtain cords, curtain rods and rings, bannister ornaments.

Knobs of bedsteads, stair rods, linoleum protectors.

All plates under doors and counters or round columns, and pilasters.

Pumps and piping.

Piano handles and piano candlesticks, detachable lighting apparatus, and chandeliers.

Plating of tanks, rails, and handles of baths.

Factory entrance discs and cloak-room tickets.

Window and door fastenings and knobs; bell-pulls, pipes and conduits for sanitary apparatus.

Lighting conductors, including the underground part, domes, roofs and gutters.—Reuter.

TRAPPING U-BOATS.**An American Expert's Suggestion.**

The article given below is contributed to the New York American by Mr. J. Bernard Walker, editor of Scientific American. Mr. Walker, who is one of the best informed men on naval matters in the country, is chairman of the Navy Committee of the National Security League. He has written the following article on solving the submarine problem for circulation in the league's great campaign of patriotism through education to arouse the people of the country to a realisation of the true meanings of the war.

It would seem that the most logical and effective method of meeting the German U-boat menace would be to attack them at their source, by shutting them out of the Seven Seas. This could be done by the construction of a net across the North Sea from the Scottish coast to Norway's territorial waters.

The principal obstacle to the building of this net is the action, or rather the inaction, of Norway herself. Norway, like every other maritime country, is bordered by a three-mile strip of water, which, by international agreement, is neutral. Norway does not own this strip of water; she is simply responsible for the maintenance of its neutrality. When the builders of a North Sea net reach the outer line of this three-mile strip they will have to stop operations, provided it is certain that Norway is doing everything in her power to prevent any of the nations at war from using this three-mile for belligerent purposes.

Now it is a notorious fact that ever since Germany started out to commit murder and piracy on the high seas, her instruments of slaughter, in the shape of the U-boats, have been violating the neutrality of Norwegian territorial waters by using them as a channel of communication between her U-boat bases and her fruitful field of operations in the Atlantic. The British patrol across the North Sea is so watchful and the boats so numerous as to make it hazardous for the U-boats to run through the line except on dark nights or in foggy weather.

Norway has known, just as well as Great Britain and the United States have known, that the Germans were rendering useless the North Sea patrol by sneaking through the neutral Norwegian waters into which Great Britain has forbidden her patrol boats to enter. Great Britain is as anxious to respect the neutrality of small powers as Germany is brutally cynical in violating it.

The question arises, then, as to whether a neutral power which deliberately permits the violation of its neutral waters to the great advantage of one belligerent and the equally great disadvantage and hurt of the other, has not herself become, by acquiescence, a violator of neutrality of the waters affected.

If Norway claims she is unable to protect herself against German violations, it becomes the duty, surely, of the nations whose interests are most affected to step in and to do that which Norway cannot do, and, in this case, prohibit the passage of German warships through these neutral waters for warlike purposes. The most effective way to do this would be to extend the North Sea net across Norway's three-mile zone right up to the Norwegian coast.

It would be entirely reasonable for the United States Government to represent to Norway that, by permitting German U-boats to use her territorial waters, she is exposing our communication with France to attack and subjecting our troops to an exceedingly grave risk. Further, more, it would be entirely in agreement with the laws of neutrality to tell Norway that if she could not close this three-mile U-boat channel herself, we should have to do it ourselves.

It is probable that if Norway closed the territorial waters by a net, Germany would declare war upon her; but even if she did, Norway would be in no worse plight, and, indeed, in some respects would be in a better than she is to-day.

Germany has been sinking her ships wholesale, and in other respects has been playing against this little kingdom the part of international bully. If Norway came into the Entente Alliance, she would have the might of the allied fleets for her defense, and the food question would receive an immediate solution.

Norway is very much worked up over the question of our embargo on food stuffs, as witness the presence of Nansen and his committee in our midst. Would not this be a most opportune time to settle the two questions? What Norway needs just now is a bold and fearless attitude, based upon a determination at least to stand up bravely for her rights. Let her close her territorial waters to the German U-boats and there will not be much difficulty in settling the question of food imports.

In the absence of any detailed official statement of the facts, it is difficult to make a reliable estimate as to the total losses, or the rate of losses of shipping, due to German U-boat depredations. The people who do know won't tell, and when official statements are made by leading men, lay or military, they are so contradictory as to leave one in a state of positive bewilderment.

The first difficulty that confronts one is the statement frequently made in Washington, and made by men in more or less official positions, that the British are concealing their losses. By this it is meant that not only is concealment involved in publishing merely the number of ships sunk, without giving their tonnage, but that these very numbers as given week by week are understatements of the truth.

Personally, I do not believe for a moment that the British are deliberately lying about their losses. It is not their way. In fact, the recent publication of scathing reports of military failures shows that, if anything, they lean too far toward a brutal self-exposure.

We may take it, then, that the weekly statement of British losses is correct so far as it goes. That it does not give the total tonnage loss is to be regretted; but this fact does not invalidate the truthfulness of the figures showing the total number of ships lost.

Now, the record of British losses from the opening of the ruthless campaign to date shows that the U-boats have sunk on an average twenty ships per week of over 1,600 tons. If we assume that the average size of these ships was 5,000 tons (4,500 tons would probably be nearer the truth, but I wish to be over rather than under the true figure), and if we assume an average of 1,200 tons for the ships of under 1,600 tons we find that by January 1, 1918, the British will have lost during the intensive U-boat war 5,720,000 tons over and above that lost in 1917 before the campaign started.

Such statistics as have been published of the French and Italian losses, worked out on the same basis, indicate a loss for these countries of 1,145,000 tons. If we assume that the losses of the neutral countries are proportional to the total amount of neutral tonnage, as compared with the total amount of British tonnage, was found that the neutrals have lost to date 2,250,000 tons.

Summing up, then, we reach the conclusion that, if the rate of sinking which has obtained during the first half of this year, be continued throughout the rest of the year, the allies and neutrals together will have lost between January 1, 1917, and January 1, 1918, about 9,500,000 tons.

Lord Beresford, who has consistently urged that the public should be made fully acquainted with the extent of the U-boat depredations, stated recently in the House of Lords that from August, 1914, to January, 1917, the British, allied and neutral losses were 4,000,000 tons. Adding this total to the total estimated losses for the present year we find that by January 1, 1918, the Germans will have sunk about 13,500,000 tons of shipping.

As an offset to this loss we have the construction of new shipping and the placing in service of the interned German vessels.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The Hongkong Treasury has issued the following financial statement for the month of August, 1917:—

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 31st July, 1917	\$3,489,984.08
Ravenus from 1st to 31st August, 1917	1,307,509.98
Expenditure from 1st to 31st August, 1917	4,777,474.04
Balance, 31st August, 1917	1,032,374.29
Balance, 1st August, 1917	\$3,745,099.75

In making an estimate of the ships which will have been built from the commencement of the war to January 1, 1918, we must bear in mind that, although in the earlier period of the war there was a great falling off in British merchant ship construction, the total having fallen in one year to about 650,000 tons, Great Britain, having now brought her fighting navy up to efficient strength, is banding her enormous shipbuilding capacity to the turning out of a maximum amount of merchant tonnage; and it is probable that by the end of this year she will have set afloat during the war 3,500,000 tons of new shipping. Our own record during the same period of war will be about 2,250,000 tons, while France, Italy, Norway and Sweden will have set afloat about 1,500,000 tons.

The total amount of shipping, then, built in all countries during the three and a half years of the war ending January 1, 1918, if these figures are correct, will be about 7,250,000 tons. If we add to this total the interned German and Austrian ships, estimated at 1,750,000 tons, which by that time will have become available for the carrying trade, we reach a total of 9,000,000 tons, with which to offset the total loss to that date of 13,500,000 tons. This would leave a net loss to the allied and neutral powers of 4,500,000 tons.

Now in August, 1914, the total world's shipping amounted to 49,000,000 tons. Deducting the tonnage of the Central Powers, which was 6,600,000 tons, we get a total of 42,400,000 tons for the Entente (including ourselves) and the neutral powers. Deducting from this the total net loss of 4,500,000 tons, as found above, the tonnage remaining available for service on January 1, 1918, will be 37,900,000 tons.

Now, if it be assumed that the U-boat sinking will be maintained during 1918 at the rate which they are accomplishing in 1917, namely 9,500,000 tons let us see how far that may be offset by new construction during 1918.

Lloyd George has recently stated that Great Britain would set afloat 4,000,000 tons, and if we assume that the United States will build 3,000,000 tons and the other Powers 1,000,000 tons, we reach a total of new construction of 8,000,000 tons for the year, which would leave a net loss for the year, supposing the Germans continue to sink ships at the present rate, of 1,500,000 tons.

From these figures it is evident that unless the Germans make a great spurt in their U-boat campaign the new reconstruction will nearly equal the losses.

If this estimate is approximately correct, it must be admitted that the prospects of Germany's succeeding in her U-boat campaign are very remote. To succeed, two things must happen: Germany must greatly increase her rate of sinkings; and the allies must break down in their attempt to build shipping at the rate which their public men have predicted.

If the allies will only build the North-Sea net from the Scottish coast to Norway's territorial waters, and if Norway will protect the neutrality of those waters by building her three-mile section of the net, that 9,500,000 tons of prospective losses next year would vanish from before the eyes of the slowly awakening German people.

NEW WAR WORK SCHEME.**For a Year Or to End of the War.**

Further developments of the National Service scheme formulated by Sir Auckland Geddes were disclosed to a Daily Chronicle representative recently by one of his colleagues in the Labour section.

The new scheme sweeps away the variations delays and anxieties experienced under the whole scheme of universal enrolment. No man or woman will be asked to volunteer for war work until a place is ready for him, one which he is willing to accept, and one in which the employer is satisfied with his credentials and assured that he will prove valuable.

When he is once enrolled the man will stay on for the full period of the job, or for a year, or to the end of the war, according to the category under which he enrolls.

It will be remembered that the Director-General of National Service, speaking at Edinburgh on October 3, said: "To meet the case of the more cautious type of workman, we are going to make a limited offer of a year on a job or on a series of jobs."

It is proposed to obtain men as they are required for less essential industries. As demands arise, men of the type required and of the number actually wanted will be invited to enrol as War Work Volunteers. Arrangements are being made by which the demand for labour in undertakings of national importance will be accurately and regularly ascertained and registered, so that lists of vacancies which have to be filled can be compiled and published from day to day in each locality.

There will be three categories of War Work Volunteers, designated respectively W.W.V. (T.), W.W.V. (G.), and W.W.V. (S.). The first of these will be obtained by trade committees composed of employers and workmen, and the men so obtained will be placed by the committees in vacancies selected by them from lists supplied to them. The committees will utilise the Employment Exchanges for transferring the men—e.g., for obtaining railway warrants.

The other two classes will be obtained and dealt with by the Employment Exchanges. The W.W.V. (G.) class will consist of those who volunteer for a year, and the W.W.V. (S.) class of those who volunteer for a specific job.

War Work Volunteers will receive, on transfer, the rate of wages they were receiving before they were transferred, or the time rate of the district to which they are transferred, whichever is the higher.

If volunteers are transferred to work away from their homes they will receive railway fares as well as (under certain conditions) subsistence allowances, at a rate not exceeding 2s. 6d. per day for seven days a week. Volunteers enrolling for a year's service will, under certain conditions, receive out of work pay, or a guarantee of employment for six months.

Arrangements will be made for communicating regularly lists of suitable vacancies to the Trades Committee, in order that they may enrol and transfer men from the trades they represent, and lists of vacancies and specific jobs in each locality and instructions where to apply will be obtainable at the Employment Exchanges.

Any man suitable for the work for which men are required will be eligible to enrol as a W.W.V. This will not limit in any way the existing arrangements for the enrolment of W.W.V.'s.

The enrolment of National Service Volunteers will cease, and those who have already been enrolled, and have not been transferred as such to work of national importance, will be released from their obligations; but when definite vacancies occur for which they possess the necessary qualifications, it is hoped that they will offer their services as W.W.V.'s under the new scheme.

National Service Volunteers who have been transferred to work of national importance will be released and described as W.W.V.'s (G.), but will continue

TREASON CHARGES IN FRANCE.**An Ex-Minister's Denial.**

A Ruter telegram from Paris says that when the Chamber of Deputies recently concluded its sitting, M. Malvy, the ex-Minister of the Interior, drew the attention of the House to the serious fact that President Poincare had received a letter from M. Daudet, the chief editor of the Action Française, making infamous accusations against him (M. Malvy).

M. Painlevé, the Premier, said that M. Malvy was accused of having for the past three years delivered to Germany various secrets and of having wished to enter the War Committee in order to give the German General Staff the plan of attack on the Chemin des Dames.

In reply to a unanimous request by the Chamber, M. Painlevé read this letter. M. Daudet in it states that the proofs of treason by M. Malvy and by M. Leymrie, chief of the Surete Generale, abounded, and that M. Malvy ought at once to be handed over to military justice.

M. Malvy then rose and gave a long explanation of his role in the Almerayda affair and of his relations with the *Donnet Rouge*. He informed M. Brand and his assistants regarding that paper, and the latter instructed him to have the employee of the *Donnet Rouge* watched. "It is known," the ex-Minister of the Interior added, "that they were watched, and it can therefore be said that, far from hesitating, he had ordered the severest measures to be taken." M. Malvy also described the part he took in the great May strike, and concluded by saying he had fully done his duty, and would proceed with his task in the ranks of his friends.

The closure having been applied, M. Painlevé stated that, as regards the accusation against M. Malvy and Daudet, it would be inquired into by the examining magistrate, and justice would take its course.

Referring to the Trade Unions Conference being held at Bern, the Premier said that the mere presence of French Socialists at the conference would have looked like a disavowal of the Allies' Socialist organisations, and consequently he could not promise to grant passports for Bern.

The Chamber then adopted by 350 votes against three the following Order of the Day by M. Bokanowsky:—

"The Chamber, resolved not to allow itself to be diverted from the sacred task of national defence, relies upon the Government to put an end to disorder in the country, and to deliver up to justice any criminal guilty of communicating with the enemy or of a propaganda which might weaken the resistance of the nation."

This Order of the Day having been accepted by the Government, the Chamber rose.

Shall we have Labour Peers?

Lord Burnham has consented to fill the place of the Earl of Donoughmore, who has resigned, at the Second Chamber Conference, Mr. Walter Hudson, Labour member for Newcastle, has accepted nomination among the Commissioners, and the conference is now complete. At the Ministry of Pensions' dinner Lord Burnham suggested that in the reformed House of Lords representatives of Labour ought to have a place. Asked to express his view of this proposal, Mr. Ben Tillett said:—"I would as willingly be a saint as a lord, although I have no aspirations to be either."

under the terms and conditions under which they were transferred until the expiration of the jobs on which they were engaged, when they will, if vacancies for which they are suitable, are available, be invited to enrol under the new scheme.

Professional men (other than medical men) will not be invited to enrol as W.W.V.'s, but offers of work from them will be dealt with by the existing professional and business Register.

GERMANY'S LATEST
BATTLECRY.

An Interesting War Article.

There is a new cry in Germany, or, to be accurate, an old cry is being revived. An attempt is being made to represent the war as the conflict of Europe with Anglo-Saxonism—Britain and the United States—conjoined with appeals, open or slightly veiled, to those States of the Continent who have been misguided enough to join the common enemy to recognise the error of their ways and to understand that salvation lies with Germany and nowhere else. Particular attention is being directed to Russia. The reason of it all is not far to seek. Of course hatred of Britain, a hatred now being extended in full measure to the United States also, plays the part; but the real reason is the realisation of the fact that the hopes based on *Mittel-Europa* are illusory. That is to say, the misapprehension of the propagandists on the subject, as of so much else of the German propaganda of the moment, is economic.

It started, apparently, with the pamphlets by a certain Herr Heinrich Wollheim, *Gerundete Menschenkenntnis* (Common sense), and *Fort mit England vom Kontinent* (Out with England from the Continent), published shortly before America declared war; they have been circulated in Switzerland, and are obviously designed to reach the less educated classes. The author is bitter and ill informed, and we learn from him many novel historical facts—that Britain is in possession of the Azores Islands and North Persia; that at some unspecified period she 'brake the power' of Italy; that she rules over Sweden with an 'iron knout', whatever that may be; that she is on the point of taking Riga, (fortunately for Russia, Germany has now anticipated her); and that 'Mr. Buchanan is to be the President of the Russian Republic. However, in spite of much similar nonsense, the author has his idea; to kindle a 'European fury' against what he calls 'Paw Anglo-Saxonism', and to sound the battlecry of 'Europe for the Europeans'. This war, he says, is for Europe what the War of Independence was for the United States, and ought to end with the formation of a United States of Europe (including Russia), based on opposition to Britain and America; 'this is the only way of salvation for the sorely tried continent, which otherwise will become a mere annex of the Anglo-Saxon world.'

These pamphlets give the new propaganda in its crudest form. Since they were published, a good deal has appeared in the German press on the subject of a Continental understanding (always beginning with Russia) directed against Britain and America. Herr Otto Hoesch, who writes a weekly review of foreign affairs, the *Kronzeitung*, developed his theory of a German-Russian understanding at some length in the issue of August 8th. The main aim of the policy of the Quadruple Alliance, in his view, must now have an Eastern orientation, with a view to closer co-operation against England and America. For a permanent factor in the position is this, that 'in the East an understanding between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia over Poland is possible' (i.e. a new partition of Poland) 'but such an understanding between Germany, France and England over Belgium is impossible'. If Russia be reserved for exploitation by Anglo-American influence, 'what will be left then for German industry and German trade, since *Mittel-Europa* alone does not suffice, and the prospects in South America and Asia are so incertain as they possibly can be? Here a way out must be found with reference to the community of economic needs between Russia and Germany'. For on the question which side is to obtain final influence in Russia depends the standpoint of the interests of the Continent against England, and the future position of Germany in the world of States.—a rather naive admission that, as a matter of course, the Continent when united will be under German hegemony.

A similar idea runs through an article in the *Vossische Zeitung* of August 8th, attacking Herr Helfferich and Kuhlman; the former 'is ignorant of the real dividing line which has emerged from the course of the war with compelling clearness, namely, between the European Continent and the two Anglo-Saxon Powers, whose interests and policy are directed against the coalition of the Continent and the independence which may be based on it'. Germany must not on end to the disintegration of the Continent; the writer agrees with Wollheim that isolated Continental States will all be 'forced' under the English yoke. He sums up thus: 'The coalition of *Mittel-Europa* is our first and most immediate war aim. But its extension to a Continental coalition is our chief peace aim.'

An important exposition was given by Dr. A. Redlich in the *Vossische* of August 10th. Its object is to show that had Bismarck's policy, the 'alliance of the three Emperors', been followed up, 'it would have led to the formation of an absolutely independent block of Continental Powers'. Therefore 'Back to Bismarck'. Bismarck was the real author of the *Mittel-Europa* idea; and 'an accepted *Mittel-Europa* would be the beginning of a greater combination'. This must be 'capable of resisting English and American world-political and world-economic pressure, and must be able to act as a whole'. All European States must be given the opportunity of joining this combination; for the alternative to Continental independence is dependence on England: 'defence or destruction'. What result the consolidation of our Continental alliance (i.e. *Mittel-Europa*) may have on future relations with Russia has already been recognised in the capitals of the Quadruple Alliance. The *Mittel-Europa* problem is indeed a question of economic measures, but they must be measures 'which will absolutely control present day world-politics'; the object of the policy is 'a compact continental defensive front against England and America', so that some day 'a compact Europe may become a United European Continent'.

It may be noticed that the *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* of September 6th defends the Kaiser's 'magnificent scheme' of 1904, recently exposed in America, on the ground that any attempt to combine the whole European and Turkish world against Britain must be a worthy thing.

This then is the latest unofficial programme; to bolster up the failing attractions of *Mittel-Europa* by making it the nucleus of a solid Continental combination under German leadership, directed against Britain and America. None of the writers seem even to suspect the truth, that the great obstacle to European solidarity is the actions of Germany herself, which may not be forgotten or forgiven for generations—actions due to a mode of thinking utterly at variance with that of the civilised people of Europe. But what we want to notice here is the change of attitude which this programme entails with regard to Russia; for Russia is the essential factor in the scheme. We are not hearing much about 'Asiatic barbarians' just at present. But we heard a good deal three years ago. During the first year or so of the war, German writers could not say too much in the way of abuse of Russia. Herr Hootzsch and Dr. Redlich, who to day are pillars of the 'new orientation', were then declaring that Russia was the enemy, and that the primary duty of Germany was to protect herself and her colonies on the eastern frontier from the 'barbaric' might of Pan-Slavism, which menaced all Europe and its culture. Many columns did we read on the inevitable struggle between the Teuton and the Slav, and the merits of Austria as the East Mark, the outpost of Western civilisation against the Asiatic flood. The earlier writings of Dr. Paul Rohrbach, a good index to the ideas of the Chauvinists, were full of abuse and fear of 'the Asiatic'; how will it be with Germany when after the middle of the 20 century she is faced by 300 million Russians, Asiatics at heart? Herr Grabow-

sky stigmatised the new ideas of the Russian people, then coming into view, as a kind of Asiatic democracy. Most elaborate was the treatment given to the subject in Herr Max Scheler's extraordinary book, *Der Genius des Krieges*, a book which had the distinction of being preached from the pulpit by Lutheran pastors who found the New Testament hardly up to the modern German standard. To resist Russia and the Orthodox Church was, Scheler proclaimed, a German interest, a Christian interest, a European interest. The war would shape a 'general interest' of Europe; but though this might include England, who might be compelled to be a 'good European', it could not include Russia. Russia was a world apart, and a very terrifying one; and Europe might be thankful that German militarism held the gates against this 'Mongolian invasion'. For Russia is not a nation; she is a combination of many nations; and she forms a Kultur circle of her own over and against the European Kultur-circle; they are two great separate spheres. Russia forms no part of Europe; the justification for the alliance of Germans with Turks is that the Turk too is, historically and of necessity, an opponent of Russia. The solution of the Russian problem is a solid Western Europe under German military leadership. Thus Scheler.

And to-day Russia is proclaimed as necessary part of *Mittel-Europa*. It is a useful object lesson in the study of German writers; what they say to-day they say with equal facility and equal *Gründlichkeit* to-morrow; their reasoning passes as the clouds pass, and is just about as solid; their former and their latter opinions are worth precisely the same, just what any opinion is worth which is founded on expediency and not on principle. The expediency to-day arises from the disillusionment over *Mittel-Europa*. It cannot supply Germans with the things they need; wool, cotton, steam coal, and a dozen other necessities. The basis of the whole thing has been expounded by Professor Jastrow in *Die handelspolitische Zukunft Deutschlands*. He points out that there are three States in the world, Britain, the United States and Russia, which stretch from the Arctic to the Tropics (or sub-tropics) and can themselves therefore raise every kind of produce. Germany, included neither Arctic nor tropic territory (for he refuses to reckon in the German colonies); and though Turkey might, a generation hence, do something for her in the latter respect, Germany cannot wait till that happens. Also, we may add, it has become clear that Turkey is being gradually pressed northward; where is no chance of conquering Egypt; Mesopotamia and Arabia have gone; Syria may go.

It is evident therefore that, if Jastrow's thesis be correct—that the only way a State can be self-sufficing is to stretch from 'the Arctic into the tropics'—Germany, or *Mittel-Europa* can only be self-supporting if it has an economic alliance with, or supremacy over, one of the three States above mentioned. America is out of the question on geographical grounds. Britain is out of the question because, be fair to the German, he has one fixed point in his fluctuating opinions, hatred of Britain; also he suspects that Britain might have something to say on the matter. There remains only Russia; and we may suppose that we shall see a further clumsy courtship of Russia by Germany in the interests of 'European solidarity'—or shall we say in a desperate effort to better the terrible economic distress which Germany sees gleefully drawing nearer? The courtship so far has been diversified by boasting about the capture of Riga and by continued ill-treatment of Russian prisoners; but the German admires Shakespeare, and no doubt strives to model his wooing on that of Richard III. There seems a chance here for Herr von Kuhlman and his studies in the psychology of alien peoples.

And when we have a solid European continent, and British influence is successfully banned, and the territory which Britain

INFLUENCE OF THE
CINEMA.

Commissioners' Favourable Report.

The Cinema Commission of Inquiry, set up by the National Council of Public Morals, which heard evidence at a number of sittings in the first half of the year, has reported; and its report is distinguished by sound common sense. It is unanimous, the representatives of the industry agreeing with social reformers and ministers of religion that certain precautions are needed.

The picture palace is found, however, to be not an evil but a good. The mass of testimony offered in its favour, write the Commissioners, 'has convinced us of the value of the picture house as a cheap amusement for the masses, for parents as well as children, as an influence in decreasing boozing, and as a counter-attraction to the public-house.' In England alone 1,076,000,000 separate attendances have been recorded in a year at the picture houses, and in the average year 5,000 new subjects are illustrated. Many of our people, especially the young, have learnt all they know about the war and about the world events of the past from the film; and it requires very little imagination to appreciate the enormous influence of these places of amusement upon the community. The Commissioners find that indecent behaviour in the darkened building has been greatly exaggerated and that the connection between the cinema and imitative juvenile crime is limited and is not a necessary connection. But 'apart from sex and crime films, an injurious effect is produced on young minds by the excessive sensationalism and frightfulness of some of the films shown and the wrong ideas of life and conduct often suggested.' Improvement in the films is a matter of national importance, and it is practicable.

The Commissioners recommend a State censorship.—'For its own protection as well as for the ensuring of its continued suitability to the nation the cinema should have the support and the official countenance of the State. We want to place it in a position of real dignity. We wish it to be one of the assets of our national entertainment and recreation.' They would have the State censor assisted by an advisory council representative of public interests. There are minor recommendations as to special exhibitions for children and the illumination of the theatres. The representation of the industry on the Commission reserve the right to oppose any form of State censorship which does not give safeguards against its own disadvantages and dangers.

The members of the Commission were:—The Bishop of Birmingham (chairman), Sir Edward W. Brabrook, Monsignor Canon W. F. Brown, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Mr. C. W. Crook (National Union of Teachers), Sir W. F. Barrett, Principal Alfred Garvie, Rabbi Professor H. Gollancz, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Mr. W. Garvazzi King, Sir John Kirk, Mr. Sidney Lamer, Rev. F. B. Meyer, Mr. A. E. Newbould, Dr. Saleeby, Dr. Mary Scherlied, Mr. Catey Bonner, Mrs. Burgwin, and Rev. James Marchant. Their volume of 400 pages shows that the Commissioners have done a most valuable piece of public work.

has torn from every European State (we have Herr Wollheim's word for it) has been restored to them by the unselfish German word;—what then? The *Vossische Zeitung* shall answer that question for us. 'Then and not till then' it wrote on August 8th: 'we will have it out with the English war aims'. So the United States of Europe, after all, are merely to be a marshalling of the peoples as Germany's vessels for that much advertised second war against Britain. Well, 'the kind of compliment'.

CHINA'S WOOD OIL.

America The Principal Buyer.

Wood oil, one of the most profitable of Chinese products, is not an oil made from wood, but an oil used to treat wood. China is richly endowed with wood oil resources, and supplies at present a large percentage of the world's demand.

Practically China's entire output of wood oil is produced in the provinces of Szechwan, Kweichow, Hunan and Northern Hupeh in the Yangtze Valley, their percentages of output in the order named being 35, 25, 25, and 15. Hankow is the chief exporting centre, and America is the principal buyer. Hankow last year exported over seven million tons worth out of a total for all Chinese ports of just under nine millions. Of this amount America took a little over four million tons worth out of a total export abroad of five and half millions. The difference in the figures of the total exports of the ports as compared with the total export abroad is explained by the fact that a great deal of this oil was used in China for domestic purposes. A Customs tale is about the same value, at present silver exchange, as an American gold dollar.

The tree which produces the nuts or seeds from which wood oil is made grows for the most part on the rocky hillsides in the Yangtze region, thriving on the poorest of soils so long as there is plenty of rain. The tree seldom grows to a greater height than 25 feet, is rather ornamental, and has a great profusion of blossoms in April. The fruit is about the size of a small orange, and contains from three to five seeds, not unlike shelled Brazil nuts in shape, although resembling more nearly the hickory nut in size. The nuts are gathered before maturity, parched in iron pans or sieves over a fire or covered with straw, or grass, under which fermentation takes place in the thin fleshy part of the fruit, thus allowing the nuts to be easily removed. After the seeds are removed from the husks they are placed in a circular stone trough, where they are crushed by a stone roller drawn by a buffalo, cow or ass. The pulverised meal is partially roasted in shallow pans, then steamed over boiling water, the product meantime being placed in wooden vats fitted with wicker bottom. The nuts are next placed in steel frames with straw as an 'outside container'. The frames are arranged on edge in a press and pressure is applied. This is usually accomplished by a system of wedges which are driven in one after another by means of a huge battering-ram until the brown watery, and odorous oil is crushed out into the vat below. As a rule the oil is then slightly heated and strained through a coarse grass cloth. The product is next placed in wicker baskets lined with varnished paper and is ready for shipment. As a rule the yield is about 40 per cent. of the original weight of the kernels. The refuse matter, in the form of cakes, is used as fertilizer.

In the vicinity of Hankow the Chinese allow the oil to precipitate again; drawing off the clear liquid and selling it to the foreign exporting firms. The residue is then sold to small dealers in Wuchang and Hanyang, who once more skim the oil after a further precipitation process. The oil is then sold to native boatmen for use on their craft.

Tung-yu, or wood oil, is widely used throughout China as a paint for outside purposes. As a drying oil it excels even linseed oil. One of its greatest local markets is found among the boatmen, who never paint their boats but coat them with the cruder grades of wood oil, which not only gives the woodwork a bright lustrous finish, but also acts as an excellent preservative. When certain mineral substances known as tannin and tannin are added to the wood oil and the resulting mass is heated for about two hours, tung-yu or wood oil varnish is produced. This wood varnish is used as a waterproofing substance for silk,

pongees, etc., etc., and also as an ornamental varnish when colouring materials are added.

Wood oil has many uses. It is used as an illuminant, an ingredient in concrete, an adulterant in the manufacture of lacquer varnish, and when mixed with lime and bamboo shavings it is used by the Chinese in caulking their boats. Chinese or Indian ink is made from the soot resulting from the burning of the oil or the fruit husks. The produce is also used as a dressing for leather, in the manufacture of soap, and as a varnish for furniture. In foreign countries wood oil is chiefly used for the manufacture of varnish from cheap gums. Other oils require a higher and more expensive quality of gum in order that the resulting varnish be of equal grade. This feature, together with the rapidity with which wood oil varnish dries has caused the demand for the product to increase steadily.

The growing importance of wood oil has led countries other than China to look into the possibilities for the culture of the tree within their own domains. The United States in particular have made rather extensive investigation along these lines, and it is reported that soil and climatic conditions in some of the southern states are such as to permit of the tree's growth and cultivation.

"THE WIPERS TIMES."

By Patrick MacGill. Author of "The Great Push" etc.

One day, in the early part of 1916, a major and sergeant belonging to the British Army, discovered an old printing house off the Square in the City of Ypres. Part of the house was blown into the street, the remainder was lying on the printing-press, and the type was scattered over the countryside. The sergeant who had been a printer in a previous existence announced that he could get the press to work if permission was granted and help given. Both were obtained. The type was dug out of the mud and washed. Paper was plentiful and ink in abundance was found. British Officers became journalists, printer's devil, and proof readers. Soldiers in khaki forgot the hate of the Hun for the time being, and set themselves to work to produce the most remarkable paper which the world has probably ever seen—*The Wipers Times*. One number was edited in a case-mate under ramps built by Vauban ages ago; another number was produced in The Cloth Hall with the air full of gas-shells. Printer's devils had to stand to in gas-masks and the editor had to correct proofs while a battle was raging.

The spirit of the men who make war for the freedom of the world breathed through the first editorial. "Having picked up a printing-press, (slightly soiled) at a reasonable price we have decided to produce a paper," said the Editor. "There is much that we would like to say in it, but the shadow of censorship, enveloping us, causes us to refer to the war, which we hear is taking place in Europe, in a cautious manner. Any little shortcomings in production must be excused on the grounds of inexperience and the fact that pieces of various sizes have penetrated our press. We hope to publish the news weekly, but should our effort come to an untimely end by any adverse criticisms or attentions by our local rival, Messrs Hun and Co., we shall consider it an unfriendly act and take steps accordingly."

The paper was modern in outlook and tone. A serial story, "Narpoo Ran". By the Author of "Shot in the Culvert", was a propitious success and did much to increase the circulation of the brilliant weekly.

Letters to The Editor was an outstanding feature of the paper. Here is one by Pro Bono Publico: "Sir, May I draw attention to the fact that lately the lighting by night in Oxford and Regent Street has been terribly neglected, gas-shells being set up at very irregular intervals. Cannot someone move in the matter?"

"The Things We Want To Know" Column had many pertinent enquiries, such as:

What Fri said when he hurriedly left his sausages the other day?

Are we as offensive as we might be?

The price of second-hand Flammenwerfer?

The celebrated officer who appears daily in the trenches disguised as a Christmas tree?

How much money changed hands when it became known that the young officer didn't get married on Leave?

The Advertisement Manager of *The Wipers Times* did a roaring business. The Dead Cow Farm Cinema announcement occupied now and again a full page of the paper. One of its notices which ran as follows is worthy of attention:—

This Week's Special Programme.

PIPPED OF THE PARAFET. An exciting Tale filmed at enormous expense.

MISS MIENEN WERFER. Always Meets With a Thunderous Reception.

Other Items. OVER THE TOP. (A Screaming Farce.)

THE EMPTY JAR. (A Rum Tragedy.)

BIG GUNS. The entire Original Cast, including that Versatile Artist HARRY HOWITZER THE HOUSEBREAKER.

Prices as Usual. Open Always.

The paper encourages art and has given trench poetry a good hearing. The Kaiser Limerick, recently published.

"The Kaiser once said at Perenco That the Army we'd got was no bon. But between you and me, He didn't compris. The size of the job he'd got on."

is only second to the 'song of Johnnie The Brigadier

"Oh! Where is Johnnie the Brigadier, The joy of his glittering staff? In the hottest hour of the bloodiest fight, He was never flurried or impolite. When he asked for a counter-attack."

In the midst of the hilarious tone adopted by *The Wipers Times* this notice from the Agony Column has a humour peculiarly its own.

For Sale, cheap, desirable residence. Climate warm.

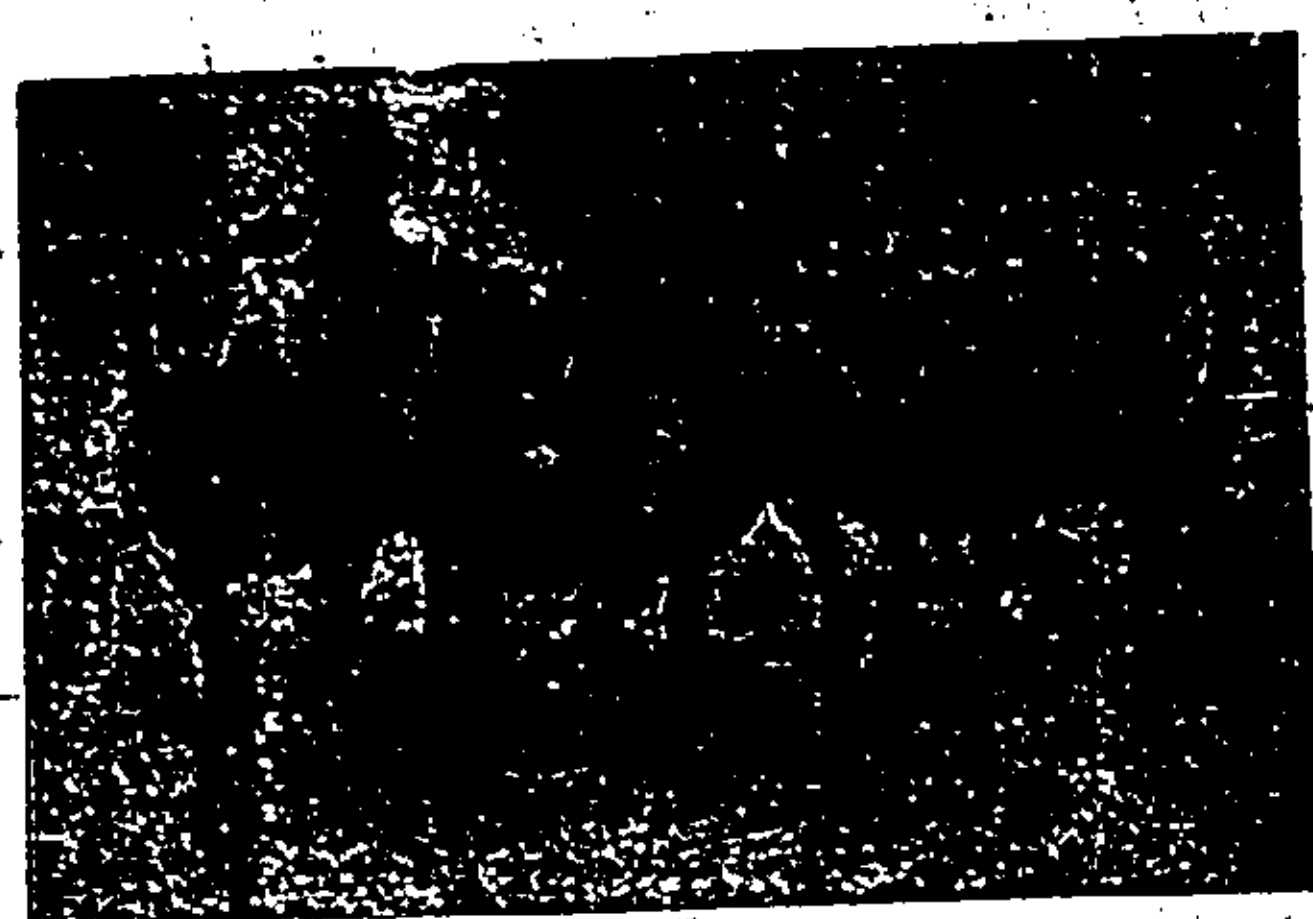
Fine View. Good Shooting. Terms Moderate. Owner going abroad. Apply Fedup, Gordon Farm near Wipers.

The brave little paper has never been printed out of the front area and once the 'works' were 700 yards from the front line and above ground. The printing-press, like a field kitchen, has often changed its locality. The name of the paper has been changed also: The first four numbers were entitled *The Wipers Times*. Afterwards, when the staff were ordered elsewhere, it became *The New Ourch Times*. Later it was *The Some Times*, and finally, for reasons not altogether unconnected with G.H.Q. the title was altered to *The B. E. F. Times*. Once a gun found the 'works' with a 5.9 shell, probably the only shot ever really welcomed in the 'British lines', for it resulted the acquisition of a much superior plant.

The strangest thing with regard to this publication is that men who were being bombed night and day could find time and inclination to produce a paper written in such high spirits.

A facsimile reprint of the *Wipers Times* and its Successors will be published in England shortly "in order to buck up", as the Editor, home on short leave said the other day, "those civilians who have grown weary of the war."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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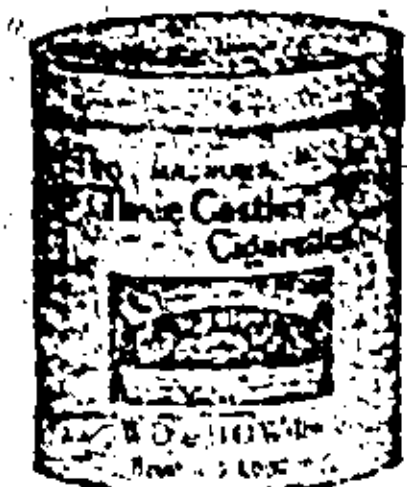
WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

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Perfectly made from
the choicest growths of
Old Virginia Tobaccos

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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

CHANCELLOR'S TALE TO
REICHSTAG.

No Pan-Germanism Taught To
Soldiers.

Dr. Michaelis, the former German Chancellor, attempted to justify before the Main Committee of the Reichstag recently the existence of a comprehensive plan of propaganda in the German army, "with which the Army Command has concerned itself."

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—A Berlin telegram says that at today's sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Dr. Michaelis said:—
"Complaints have been made that the propaganda for the Fatherland party was conducted in an impermissible manner by the officials. I do not desire that a superior official should put any political pressure whatever upon a subordinate. Should there be any deviation from this I can only leave it to you to bring the case to the knowledge of the superior central authorities, who will examine the case and, if necessary, intervene in a suitable manner."

"As regards the army, all political propaganda is excluded. I and the Governments of the Federal States are endeavouring to regard all political leaning with complete objectiveness and to do full justice to every political opinion. I do so because I am convinced that every political party honestly desires to do its best for the common weal."

"Every German readily and gladly makes the sacrifice of blood and treasure which are demanded from him. I believe that also among us here there is hardly anyone who, remembering what he has had to give up, does not gulp down his unappearing grief with the reflection that it had to be. Our opponents are also men ready to make sacrifices. This must be kept in mind. Then agitation such as has now made its appearance should be impossible."

An Independent Socialist declared that he was not satisfied with the Chancellor's generalities. He at least expected that the Chancellor would have taken a definite stand regarding Saturday's occurrence, and that he would have told the House whether he approved the conduct of the Vice-Chancellor and the Minister of War."

A National Liberal member said it could not be concealed that the way in which Dr.

Heilrich had replied on Saturday had produced an exciting feeling. He controverted the assertion that the army was proselytised by propaganda, and said he could not accept the assertion that 100,000 men were set apart for this service.

The Chancellor, in a second speech, stated that the Imperial Government authorities had called for reports from subordinate officers regarding the influencing of the lower ranks by higher officials in the interest of the Fatherland party. The material to hand was limited to five cases of minor importance which had come to the knowledge of the Government through the postal authorities. In all these cases the necessary action would be taken.

It could not be denied that the Army Command had concerned itself with a comprehensive plan of propaganda. Propaganda, doubtless, was necessary, especially in view of the benumbing idleness inherent in a war of position. "It is necessary to provide a mental stimulus to rouse interest, to make people happy, and to create laughter. In addition, it is necessary to promote still further a knowledge of the life and economic conditions of the Fatherland. That the supreme Army Command is desirous of keeping politics and political strife out of the army is a matter of course."

"In the nature of things, considering the gigantic nature of the machine and the participation of such numerous executive departments, it is hard to draw a line, and mistakes and sidelights are inevitable. The War Minister has admitted that without qualification. The whole organisation cannot be allowed to fall to pieces on account of these errors, which must be stopped and uprooted. The propaganda work, which as I said before, is necessary, cannot be brought to a standstill."

There was no question that the propaganda service was working in the interest of the Fatherland party, said the Chancellor.

An Independent Socialist moved a resolution to abolish the propaganda service and only to allow propaganda which refers to military service.—Reuter.

Affairs of Lord Rotherham.

Creditors of Lord Rotherham, of Broughton, have accepted a proposal for the payment of a composition of 6s. in the £.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above company, we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

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FROM RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS AND BONES.
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POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Peshawar, Chab Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 5 lbs. 50 cents.
Do. 5 lbs. to 11 lbs. 1.00
Do. 11 lbs. to 21 lbs. 1.50

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—
Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on an Extra.

November 30th, 1917. No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has decreased considerably over Japan; changes elsewhere are slight. The anticyclone has weakened slightly, and a shallow depression is indicated to the east of Japan.

Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 80.34 inches against an average of 81.92 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1. Hongkong to Gap Road.	E. winds, fresh; fair.
2. Formosa Channel.	N. winds, strong, moderating.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

November 30, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Winds.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a	30.23	17	n	1	b		
Yamuro	5a	29.87		n	ww	1		
Hakodate		29.87		n	ww	1		
Tokio		29.87		n	ww	1		
Kochi		30.11		n	1	0		
Nagasaki		30.11		n	1	0		
Kyushu		30.11		n	1	0		
Osaka		30.11		n	1	0		
Yokohama		30.11		n	1	0		
Shimonoseki		30.11		n	1	0		
Shanghai		30.11		n	1	0		
Amoy		30.11		n	1	0		
Swatow		30.11		n	1	0		
Shanghai		30.11		n	1	0		
Amoy		30.11		n	1	0		
Swatow		30.11		n	1	0		
Shanghai		30.11		n	1	0		
Amoy		30.11		n	1	0		
Swatow		30.11		n	1	0		
Shanghai		30.11		n	1	0		
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Swatow		30.11		n	1	0		
Shanghai		30.11		n	1	0		
Amoy		30.11		n	1	0		
Swatow		30.11		n	1	0		
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